

Unification Talks Resume

Yemen, Opposition Group Said to Agree on Coalition

ADEN, Southern Yemen, Feb. 18 (AP) — Efforts for the proposed union of the Marxist government of Southern Yemen and the conservative government of Yemen increased here during the weekend, following an agreement for political cooperation between the Yemen government and the National Democratic Front of Yemen, a leftist, Aden-based opposition front.

Sultan Ahmed Omar, president of the front, said at a press conference here yesterday that talks with President Ali Abdullah Saleh of Yemen resulted in agreement for the establishment of a coalition government, free elections, a new constitution for Yemen and guaranteed political and trade union liberties.

His announcement of the agree-

ment coincided with the resumption of consultations here for the unification of the armed forces of the two Yemeni states.

After a brief border war last March, the governments of the two Yemeni states agreed to merge their long-feuding states within a year, despite their ideological differences, but there had been little progress toward that.

During the clashes, along the mountain frontier dividing the countries, the forces of Sultan Omar's opposition group was allied with the Southern Yemeni Army against the Yemeni Army.

Nonaligned Policy

Sultan Omar did not say when the provisions of the agreement would be implemented. In the field of foreign relations, it provides for the adoption of an independent non-aligned policy, on the basis of equality and noninterference, he said.

The talks also concluded that "there is need for the comprehensive development of the country and the establishment of a national economy liberated from subservience," he added.

The Sultan described the agreement as "a major turning point," and warned that "reactionary and external forces, which should not be involved in Yemeni affairs, will strive to foil this agreement and resort to acts of violence to achieve this."

Last March, in response to the fighting, President Carter speeded delivery of U.S. military aid worth \$390 million to Yemen, including 12 F-5E fighters and 65 M-60 tanks. The New York Times reported in December that Carter administration officials said that Saudi Arabia, which had offered to pay for the arms shipment, gained control over them and delayed shipment because it began to have second thoughts about building up Yemen's military capacity. This led Yemen to seek arms from the Soviet Union, the U.S. officials said.

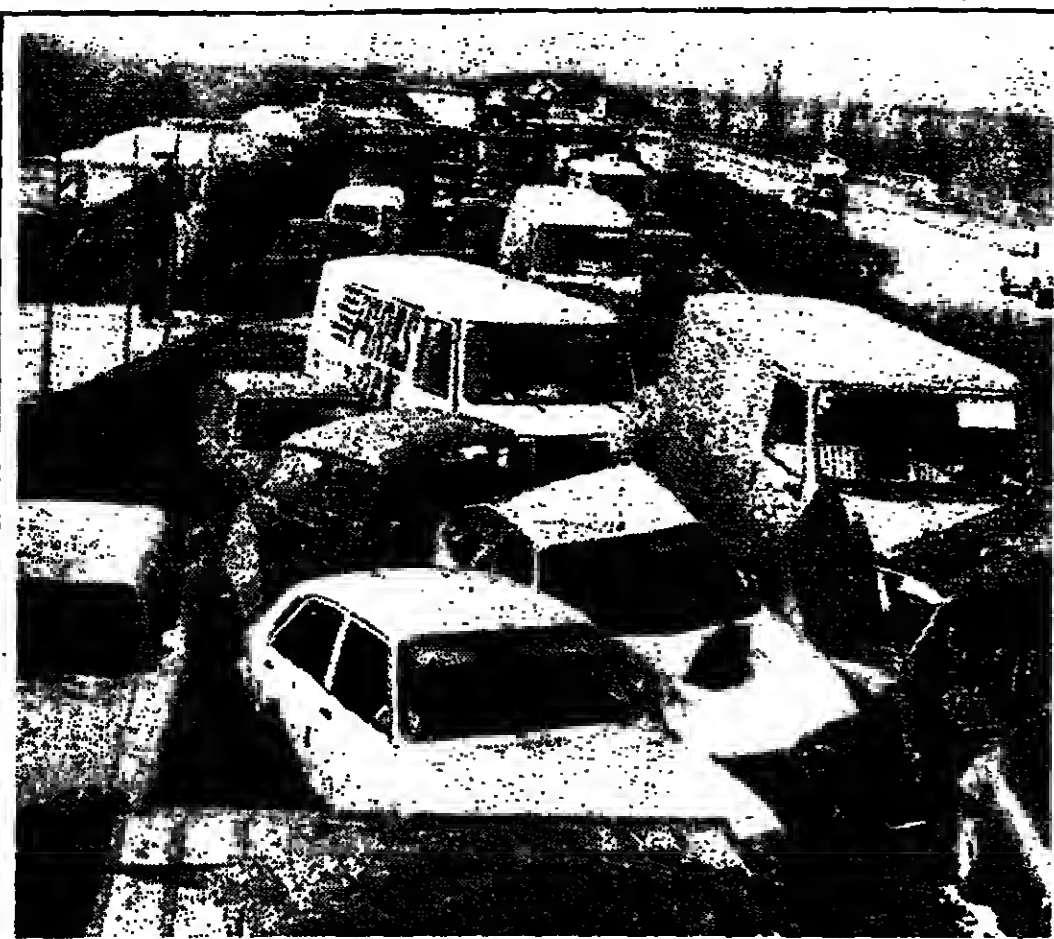
Paris Announces Vance Visit for Talks Thursday

PARIS, Feb. 18 (AP) — Secretary of State Cyrus Vance will meet French Foreign Minister Jean Francois Poncelet here Thursday, the Foreign Ministry said today. Earlier, Mr. Vance was reported to have decided against visiting Paris on his European trip this week.

The French announcement follows a deterioration in relations after France refused to attend a proposed meeting of NATO foreign ministers in Bonn on the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

Mr. Vance is to confer with West German Foreign Minister Hans Dietrich Genscher in Bonn before coming to Paris. A U.S. Embassy spokesman in London said that Mr. Vance would go there after his continental stops, which are to include Rome.

French objections to the proposed Bonn meeting included its date — it was planned for the Feb. 20 deadline that Mr. Carter has set for the departure of Soviet troops from Afghanistan. Observers said that domestic and foreign political reasons weighed in the rejection of a U.S. call to a publicized meeting that could damage French relations with the Soviet Union.



SUDDEN STOP — A view of the accident on a superhighway west of Paris, in which more than 200 cars piled up in a dense fog yesterday, killing 2 persons and injuring 20 seriously.

Diplomats Say Guerrillas Capture Airfield

Afghan Rebels Report Siege by Russians

PESHAWAR, Pakistan, Feb. 18 (UPI) — Soviet troops have launched a major ground and air attack against Afghan guerrillas in the southeastern province of Paktia, rebel spokesmen said today.

The spokesmen, in Peshawar, also said that rebels captured a strategic airfield at Faizabad in Afghanistan's northeastern province of Badakhshan, cutting off supplies to beleaguered government forces.

There was no way of independently confirming the Soviet offensive in Paktia, but diplomats based in Peshawar, a frontier town, confirmed the capture of the airfield at Faizabad.

The latest accounts of fighting inside Pakistan appeared to support the view of Western diplomats in the United States and in Pakistan that the 90,000 Soviet troops in Afghanistan are facing intensifying resistance, particularly in the northeastern provinces close to the border with Pakistan, from rebels and Afghan soldiers who have defected.

Longtime Anti-Russianism Dominates Afghan Life

(Continued from Page 1)

had their own desks in most Kabul government offices.

Then-President Daoud, an iron-fisted, patriarchal autocrat, managed all the aid with fiscal conservatism and built up a \$450-million foreign currency surplus.

In keeping with its traditional role as a stopgap point on the silk route, and then for the overland hippie trail to Kathmandu, Afghanistan swelled its revenues with profits from tourism, fur exports and government-sanctioned smuggling.

Still, Afghanistan remained one of the world's most backward, feudal lands, with 80 percent illiteracy among its 18 million people, a life-

expectancy of 40 years in 1972, and a per capita income of \$227 in 1977.

It also remained deeply Moslem and anti-Communist. Babrak Karmal, 50, installed by the Russians as premier on Dec. 27, was disowned by his family when he became a Marxist.

"His father went to court and had Babrak declared not his son," said the store owner, who knows the Karmal family. "In Moslem religion this is very, very bad. It means Allah makes you bigamous."

The regime's heavy-handed attitude toward religion has not helped. The mosque of Mazari Sharif in northern Afghanistan, a beautiful blue temple whose cloisters are filled with white doves, now has plastered over its main entrance a huge red symbol of Amin's Khalqi (People's) Party.

The fur merchant wraps his big hands around his tea glass to warm them. "You know, my friend," he said, "here in Afghanistan, life is not very sweet like in America. Here, life is very hard. So if a Moslem is killed by a Russian, he is very happy, because it means he goes to paradise as a *shahid* [martyr]. And if he kills a Russian, he is a *ghazi* [hero]."

To mollify Moslem resentment, Mr. Karmal has indicated that he will slow down such Marxist showpiece projects as land reform and literacy drives, noble goals that Amin and Taraki grossly mismanaged.

It is unlikely that he can live down the stigma of being the man who brought in the Soviet Army against the Moslem rebels.

In the fur shop, someone says that in the countryside the government is burning Korans, the holy book of Islam. "The truth of such a charge matters little. What matters is that everybody in the room believes it."

Outside it is completely dark, curfew approaching. The ice-crusted streets fill with truckloads of Soviet troops.

The merchant drinks the dregs of his tea and smooths back his sleek hair. "You wait," he said. "Now we can do nothing. But when the spring comes, snow goes away, every Afghan, even these" — he jabs his finger at a crewcut boy of 10 squatting near the stove — "even these will be in the streets fighting."

U.S. Soldiers Named In Seoul Goods Ring

SEOUL, Feb. 18 (UPI) — South Korean authorities said today that they have broken a \$17.2-million market ring involving 28 U.S. soldiers with access to U.S. Army Post Exchange goods. Most of the goods sold illegally since 1968 were expensive electronic items, such as color televisions, a spokesman for the Seoul prosecutor's office said.

The spokesman said that 53 South Koreans have been arrested and 34 were being sought; many were employed at U.S. Army Post Exchanges.

Goal Is Iran's Self-Sufficiency

Bani-Sadr Method Utilizes West's Tools, Islamic Zeal

By John Kiener

BEIRUT (NYT) — When Abolhasan Bani-Sadr moved into his office as Iran's finance minister, he installed an unusual piece of fiscal equipment: a system of microfilm cards that cross-indexed any possible economic situation with a relevant passage in the Koran. His pet project, the system was designed to enable him to guide and develop the economy along Islamic lines.

The device discloses a great deal about the methods and ideology of Iran's new president. A 47-year-old theoretical economist who spent 15 years of Paris exile hanging around the Sorbonne, Mr. Bani-Sadr is, above all, a Third World nationalist and a dedicated Moslem. While he is more experienced and comfortable with Western ideas and more than anyone else in Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini's inner circle, he is far from Western-oriented. Indeed, as his microfilm index shows, he is using Western tools and hybrid methods in the service of his vision of an Islamic nation.

Mr. Bani-Sadr is also said by friends and associates to be extremely hostile to the Soviet Union. He is strongly anti-Communist, they say, and aware that Russia, too, was an imperialist power that historically dominated Iran, crossing its borders four times in this century.

He enunciated his nonalignment in a keynote address on Friday to 3,000 Iranians attending a Congress of the Islamic Revolution at a Tehran sports stadium. "The decision-making centers will no longer be in Moscow, Washington and London because our people will take their destiny into their own hands," he said. "The basis for the independence of Iran is to Islamize our social, economic and cultural institutions."

National Self-Sufficiency

As closely as Mr. Bani-Sadr's somewhat elusive economic dream can be divided from his speeches and writings, it appears to resemble an almost Gaullist concept of national self-sufficiency and independence. The practical theme that has been most commonly struck is the rebuilding of Iran's agriculture.

Iran was devastated by the Shah's industrialization plans, which forced millions of peasants to urban shantytowns.

Mr. Bani-Sadr has been the only Iranian revolutionary leader who has consistently and openly criticized the seizure of the U.S. Embassy and its diplomatic hostages. His moves toward ending the crisis, however, stemmed less from sympathy with the captives than from the feeling that the embassy affair was a diversion from the Islamic revolution. Taking the hostages had been a mistake, he told Western reporters early on, because it had turned world opinion against Iran.

Foreign domination is a fact that has forged the nationalist views of Mr. Bani-Sadr and his fellow revolutionaries. Throughout this century, Iran and its oil and other resources have been controlled by the great powers, first Britain and Russia, then the United States, each installing their own kings. As a young man, Mr. Bani-Sadr was an avid follower of Mohammed Mossadeq, who nationalized the oil fields but was overthrown in a 1953 coup, engineered by the CIA, that put Mohammed Reza Pahlavi back on the throne.

The son of a landowning ayatollah, who hoped he would become a clergyman, Mr. Bani-Sadr became active in nationalist revolutionary student politics at Tehran University where he took two degrees — one in economic law, the other in Islamic studies. He was wounded during the present revolution which greeted the Shah's "white revolution" plan for modernization in 1963 and jailed for four months.

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With a scholarship to the Sorbonne, Mr. Bani-Sadr went to Paris, where his wife and three children still live. Although he never finished the formal requirement for his doctorate, he studied and wrote extensively in French and Farsi, mostly on two subjects: the Iranian economy under the Shah and Islamic agrarian reform.

He was heavily influenced by the Marxist sociologist, Paul Vielle. An essay by the two, entitled "Iran and the multinationals," argues that Iran had become "a tributary of foreign economies" because it was based on the exportation of oil and the accelerating consumption of imported goods. In his speech last week, Mr. Bani-Sadr declared that Iran must not depend in the future on its oil revenues, adding "our program should be to do ourselves gradually the need to export oil."

Essentially, Mr. Bani-Sadr believes that the economy developed under the Shah was false and that even the industry that was created was "only a mechanism for draining its resources to the outside." What must be done, he says, is to reconstruct the country's agriculture to gain self-sufficiency and to create a working class that is Islamic and rooted in traditional values rather than displaced, alienated and potentially Communist.

A rumpled little man in baggy suits and knit shirts worn without ties, Bani-Sadr's painted mustache and glasses give him a quizzical, almost bemused expression. He while he appears almost a caricature of a vague academic, he proved a survivor in the tough fighting of postrevolutionary politics.

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Babiuch Elected Premier in Polish Parliament Vote

WARSAW, Feb. 18 (Reuters) — Edward Babiuch was today a pointed Polish new premier to replace Piotr Jaroszewicz, who was moved by a Communist Party Congress on Friday.

Mr. Babiuch, an economist, training and a close associate party leader Edward Gierek, was elected unanimously at a special session of the Sejm (parliament) today, an announcement said.

The appointment of Mr. Babiuch as the sixth premier since the Communists took power in 1945 has been expected. The congress dropped Mr. Jaroszewicz from party leadership, and thus from his premiership, re-elected Mr. Gier as first secretary for a five-year term.

Mr. Babiuch rose to prominence in Silesia under the wing of N Gierek, who was party leader in southern mining region for many years. After Mr. Gierek became party chief in 1970, Mr. Babiuch was appointed to the Politburo where he took charge of person and organization.

He has visited Belgium, France, Cuba, Algeria, Vietnam, West Germany, India, Britain and the Soviet Union, where he was received 1977 by President Leonid Brezhnev.

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Bush Reported to Make Inroads in South on Reagan Campaign

By Hedrick Smith

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Feb. 18 — Across the South, long a stronghold for Ronald Reagan, his support has been eroding point by point where some Republicans now believe he may be one or two Southern primaries behind George Bush, especially if he triumphs first in the New Orleans primary.

Only better-known political ally Sen. Howard Baker Jr. of New Hampshire, who has been a vocal supporter of Reagan, has faded dramatically in the month, these party leaders say. Mr. Bush has gained as the foremost challenger to Reagan, especially in Alabama and Florida.

Reagan is still the man to beat in Alabama because he's been the big dog along but you see signs all over that his support is very shaky. William Taylor, the Republican Party chairman in Alabama, said he has a profound effect in the Reagan camp.

Alabama, many party leaders believe, is the state where the election will be decided. A poll that they still consider Reagan the favorite but preferred Mr. Bush to Mr. Reagan as their personal choice — a move member said, of potential gains from the Reagan camp if he's another defeat after losing Iowa caucuses to Mr. Bush.

People feel like they've been the track with Reagan because an Alabama party leader said the age thing is bothering some of them. They feel he cost the election in 1976. They are going for a winner and Bush has him right now.

Bush surge, draining strength from both Mr. Reagan and his rivals, followed Mr. Bush's victory in Iowa. But long before, at the 1978 and 1979 primary, the former director of Central Intelligence and congressman from Florida at small-town gatherings maintained a low profile, shying away from the support of the grass-roots.

Four Republican primaries — Carolina on March 2, then Florida, then Georgia on March 11 — offer 129 delegates to the Republican National Convention.

slightly more than 6 percent of total. So intent is the interest competition that all sides are larger turnouts than in the Reagan battles four years ago. The importance of the Southern states lies less in the delegate count in potential long-term damage to Mr. Reagan if he is defeated in what has long been seen as his regional stronghold.

Mr. Hunt, a Reagan campaigner, reflects the confident view of the South. "We'll win in Alabama, we'll win in Texas, we'll win in New Hampshire," he said.

ter Republicans see this as

mistaken overconfidence bred perhaps from Mr. Reagan's near 2-to-1 victory over Mr. Ford in Alabama four years ago. "I think they've peaked," said a ranking Florida Republican.

Equally important, several cam-

Reagan Assails Report on His Ethnic Joke

CLAREMONT, N.H., Feb. 18 (AP) — Ronald Reagan said today that a news report about an ethnic joke he told was taken out of context, and he called it "a cheap shot."

"He's sorry," said Mr. Reagan's press secretary, Jim Lake. "He goes out of his way not to offend any American."

As reported yesterday by ABC News correspondent John Lawrence, the former California governor told the following joke to aides and to Sen. Gordon Humphrey, R-N.H., during his campaign for the New Hampshire presidential primary:

"How do you tell the Polish one at a cocktail? He's the one with the duck."

"How do you tell the Italian? He's the one who bets on the duck."

"How do you tell when the Mafia's there? The duck wins."

campaign officials said, the absence of any vigorous campaign effort by Sen. Baker in the South, the cutbacks in the Connelly campaign caused by financial difficulties and an internal staff shakeup have hastened the drift toward Mr. Bush of those Republicans who opposed Mr. Reagan.

At the moment, Republican leaders say, Mr. Reagan seems headed for victory in Georgia and holds a strong lead over Mr. Bush in South Carolina. Mr. Connelly once harbored hopes of beating Mr. Reagan here but now has fallen into third place, according to other politicians.

The South Carolina primary, coming first and likely to attract a sizable turnout because it falls on a Saturday with no competing Democratic primary, could have a ripple effect on the other states.

Major battles are under way in Alabama and Florida, where long-term efforts have built strong Bush organizations drawing on grassroots strength and former supporters of Mr. Ford.

In Alabama, the Reagan forces have begun to hit Mr. Bush as too moderate with his support for the proposed Equal Rights Amendment, gun control and his former membership in the Tri-State Commission, a group that promotes better relations among the United States, Europe and Japan and is widely perceived as too liberal.

The Bush forces, fighting back with media spots, have emphasized their candidate's patriotism by



Ronald Reagan

showing him as a young naval pilot being rescued when his plane was shot down during World War II.

In Florida, where a newspaper poll, published Feb. 3, showed Mr. Bush ahead of Mr. Reagan by 42 to 29 percent among 335 Republicans, Mr. Reagan has a strong organization though he has campaigned far less than Mr. Bush, who has been in the state 40 times in the past two years.

"The monkey is on our back," conceded Herbert Hannon, Florida coordinator for Mr. Reagan. "We want to carry Florida. Bush came out of nowhere because of the media hype after Iowa. Our first reaction was discouragement, but we went from surprise to anger. Now we want to get out there and swing."

3-2 Margin Over Baker

Bush Wins 14 Puerto Rican Delegates

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, Feb. 18 (AP) — George Bush won all 14 of Puerto Rico's delegates to the Republican National Convention today in the first presidential primary of 1980.

Mr. Bush, a former CIA director and ambassador, defeated Sen. Howard Baker of Tennessee by a nearly 3-to-2 margin in the winner-take-all primary. Ronald Reagan, the former California governor whom polls have shown to have an edge nationally in the Republican race, was not entered for the voting here.

The primary, which was held without the privacy of voting booths and paid for by voters dropping donations into coffee cans, was the first presidential primary in Puerto Rico.

The 3.3 million Puerto Ricans are U.S. citizens but they have no vote in the presidential election because the island is not a state but a self-governing commonwealth of the United States.

Mr. Bush's son, Jeb, who was in charge of the campaign here in its final weeks, told hundreds of Republicans at the vote counting center that the 14 delegates mean "we're winning nationally."

He added, "This will be transferable to the Cuban community in Miami and the Puerto Rican community in New York."

Mr. Bush, campaigning in

New York. . . . This is nine days before New Hampshire and it doesn't hurt to win nine days before a big event like that."

Antonio Monroig Malatras, Sen. Baker's local campaign chairman, said, "Judging from the number of delegates we have now, the projections are that Mr. George Bush will be the winner and we congratulate him."

Mr. Bush, campaigning in Nashua, N.H., yesterday, said that a victory in Puerto Rico would illustrate "the national aspect of our candidacy. It is not just one or two state campaigns." He said that a victory "will lift up our workers and continue our momentum. It will help us in New Hampshire and set off some of the attacks on me."

With 3,366 precincts reporting of 3,436, or 97 percent, Mr. Bush received 112,947 votes, Sen. Baker 69,791, former Texas Gov. John Connally 2,039, California businessman Benjamin Fernandez 1,822, former Minnesota Gov. Harold Stassen 589, Kansas Sen. Bob Dole 457, former Mr. Reagan, a write-in candidate, 58, and two political unknowns, Bedo Istvan Karoly 58, and Gerald Thomas de Felice 55.

Mr. Bush will carry a 17-to-9 lead in formally bound delegates into the New Hampshire voting on Feb. 26. Mr. Reagan is second, Sen. Baker, in third place, has five delegates committed to him. A total of 998 delegates are needed for the Republican presidential nomination.

In an editorial and series of page 1 articles last March, Mr. Loeb portrayed Rep. Crane, a conservative like Mr. Reagan, as a hard-drinking playboy with a fondness for women.

Mr. Crane was stunned by the reports and angrily denied them. The articles were denounced by both Republican and Democratic state legislators, who passed a resolution characterizing the Union Leader articles as "134 inches of totally unsubstantiated allegations."

"Black and White"

More recently, Mr. Loeb has attacked Bush ("the candidate of the Eastern establishment, the country club set") and Sen. Kennedy ("hypocrite and cheapster").

"People nowadays say there's no right or wrong, no black or white," Mr. Loeb said, seated in the living room of his 30-room neo-Tudor home in Prides Crossing, Mass., about 50 miles from Manchester. "I say things are black and white. So it offends people — I couldn't care less."

Mr. Loeb, impeccably dressed in a suit, a brown sports jacket and a khaki shirt, is a bald, sturdily built man with bushy eyebrows and piercing, pale brown eyes.

His dominant concern, he said, is "the moral breakdown of this nation" and the absence of "moral leadership" among politicians.

Although he said he firmly agreed with Mr. Reagan's political and economic views, perhaps more important were the personal qualities of the Californian and his wife.

"I could find no accusation of wrongdoing or moral turpitude on the part of Mr. Reagan or his wife, Nancy," the publisher said in the interview that he held politicians generally in a somewhat low regard.

"My father was a poor boy who got to be secretary to Theodore Roosevelt," he said. "From the time I was a toddler the house was always full of very important people, politicians, and I learned early on that a great many people strutting across the stage were not really of great consequence."

Iraqi Cooperation Facts

BAGHDAD, Feb. 18 (Reuters) — Iraq is to sign economic, commercial, technical and cultural cooperation agreements with Belgium and West Germany. Foreign Minister Saadoun Hammadi said, the Iraqi news agency reported today.

Report Says Hoover Blocked Evidence on Klansmen

By Howell Raines

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Feb. 18 (NYT) — J. Edgar Hoover blocked prosecution of four Ku Klux Klansmen identified by agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation as the bombers who killed four black children at the 16th Street Baptist Church here in 1958, according to a Justice Department report.

As a result, it was 14 years before one of the Klansmen, Robert Chambliss, was convicted of murder. The conviction came five years after the death in 1972 of FBI Director Hoover. The other three Klansmen named as accomplices have never been indicted.

The report, as obtained by The New York Times, says that a fifth suspect in the bombing was hired by the FBI as an informer two months after the children died, despite lie-detector results that convicted FBI agents that he had been involved in the crime.

Other documents identify him as John Hall, a convicted felon who worked for the FBI for two years even though it considered him so dangerous that in 1964 it warned the Secret Service to keep him under surveillance as a threat to the president, the report states. It says field agents knew that he engaged in attacks on blacks while on the FBI payroll.

Issue of Informers

The disclosures are in a 302-page report by a Justice Department panel assigned to investigate separate but related allegations involving another FBI informer, Gary Rowe Jr. The study was meant to determine whether he was involved in racial crimes while he was on the payroll as the FBI's chief informer inside the Birmingham Klan in the 1960s.

The report of the Rowe Task Force was completed seven months ago, but the Justice Department has refused to release it. An official said its release could prejudice an impending trial of Mr. Rowe, who is under indictment for murder in the 1965 death of Viola Liuzzo, a white civil rights marcher from Detroit.

There is speculation, some of it in the Justice Department, that the report is being withheld because the Senate Judiciary Committee is drafting a new FBI charter that could impose stricter rules on the use of informers.

The task force of four lawyers reported that FBI agents knew about attacks on blacks. The lawyers added that there was no evidence from FBI files to support allegations that Mr. Rowe was also involved in the bombing of the 16th Street Baptist Church.

What the task force did find were FBI documents showing the previously undisclosed role that Hoover played in blocking prosecution in

that case, which involved the largest number of deaths in a single incident in the era of the civil rights movement in the South.

The report shows that by December, 1964, the Birmingham FBI office had made what one of Hoover's top aides called a significant breakthrough in the case. Agents had eyewitness testimony from three persons who said they saw Chambliss and three associates near the church about eight hours before the bomb exploded.

The Birmingham field office twice urged the FBI to present this evidence to the Department of Justice for possible prosecution, the report states, but Hoover overruled, saying that the chance of successful prosecution in Alabama was remote.

Moreover, the task force concluded, Hoover saw to it that the Justice Department received only limited information. The report said that Hoover wrote to an aide that details should not be given to the Justice Department because they would appear in the press.

Consequently, the church bombing case never reached a grand jury until 1977, and the Alabama jury that convicted Chambliss to life heard less direct evidence than was available to Hoover in 1964.

In describing the information that went to Hoover, the report gives the most detailed account to

come to light of how the FBI believed the bombing took place. Two witnesses told of seeing four Klansmen, including Chambliss, near the church at 2 a.m., about eight hours before dynamite went off during Sunday services. One of the men allegedly carried an object to the church and returned to join the others in a waiting car.

Chambliss and the three others that the task force names were members of close associates of Eastview 13 Klavern, the violent Klan cell in Birmingham that Mr. Rowe infiltrated. The report shows that Mr. Rowe became involved in violent attacks on blacks that his FBI control agents, or "handlers," ignored or failed to report. Field agents told the task force that violence against blacks was essential, if regrettable, to maintain an informer's cover as a militant segregationist.

This theory also allowed the hiring of Hall, since deceased. His "handler," Robert Murphy, told the task force that Hall's value as an informer lay in his violent nature. "If you want to catch fish," Mr. Murphy said, "you've got to go into the water."

FBI documents make it clear that this view was shared in Washington. FBI headquarters was informed when Hall was first contacted as a potential informer that agents in Birmingham believed he had un-

doubtedly participated in several bombings.

At the time of Hall's hiring, Hoover's office had also been informed that Hall had taken a polygraph test that indicated he "has knowledge of the bombing of 16th Street Baptist Church and may have participated in some way in the bombing or the planning thereof."

Hall was candid with his FBI contacts in Birmingham. He told the agents who recruited him that he had transported dynamite for Chambliss that might have been used to blow up the church. He assured agents that while he would avoid major acts of violence, he was "not now averse to 'knocking a nigger on the head.'"

The task force found no record in FBI files that agents advised Hall "not to take part in violence or that they ever considered terminating him after learning that he admitted having done violence to blacks."

In lieu of warnings, Murphy said, he adopted the policy of reporting all details of Hall's violence except "how much blood ran out of the wound." Hall was a good enough informer for the Birmingham office to ask Washington to upgrade him from probationary to full informant status. In two years, he received \$420 from the FBI — a pittance compared in the \$22,000 that Mr. Rowe received.

Department of Energy's Costly Kelp Calamity

U.S. Agency Tangled in Exotic Research

By Jerry Knight

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18 (WP) — When General Electric Co. asked the Department of Energy for \$1.2 million to grow seaweed in the Pacific Ocean and try to extract energy from it, department scientists were dubious.

It may be possible to get energy from seaweed, they said, but it would be better to try growing the weed "under well-controlled conditions . . . on land-based aquatic test sites."

But department officials approved the project, and in December, 1978, General Electric carefully transplanted 100 kelp plants onto a quarter acre of Pacific floor.

Within two months, all the kelp was gone.

10 Projects

The kelp calamity is one of 10 exotic energy research projects criticized in an internal department report that accuses the agency of wasting millions of dollars on studies holding little promise for solving the nation's energy problems.

The report says the department ignored the recommendations of its own evaluators and gave grants to

projects experts said were a waste of money, passed out funds without evaluating other applications and paid for so-called research on equipment that could be bought right off the shelf.

The department's inspector general looked at the performance of only one small office — the Biomass Energy Systems Program — and concluded that the entire departmental research funding system needed tightening up.

Energy officials blame the Biomass boondoggles on growing pains in a research budget that has jumped from \$400,000 to \$56 million in four years. The system had already been tightened up — and several staff members transferred — by the time the inspector general's report was prepared, they insist.

By then millions of dollars had been spent.

The seaweed scientists not only had trouble keeping track of their kelp. They also apparently got their money for the project from the government when private funds were readily available.

The idea was to turn the seaweed into a gas that could replace natural gas. The Federal Energy Regulatory Commission allows gas companies

to spend money collected from customers on such projects.

Departmental grant-givers decided to spend the taxpayers' money — without determining that their colleagues at the commission already had told the gas companies to pay for the project themselves.

Another million went to Northwest Mississippi Junior College for research on a "total solar conversion system." That turned out to be a wood-burning heating plant "with all components readily available as off-the-shelf items."

Department investigators said the system "is not intended to advance the state of the art," and was not evaluated by the department before the grant was approved. They also found that "there is no one in the Biomass Energy Systems Program overseeing how the \$1,000,000 is being spent."

There was also the \$830,000 the University of Missouri wanted for the study of extracting gases from wood.

The department asked eight scientists to evaluate the project. Six were picked at the recommendation of the university; not surprisingly, they approved the project.

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U.S. Delegate Returns to ILO

GENEVA, Feb. 18 (Reuters) — The United States today formally rejoined the International Labor Organization, saying that it was convinced that the United Nations agency had corrected failings that led to the U.S. withdrawal more than two years ago.

U.S. Ambassador Gerald Helman handed ILO Director-General Francis Blanchard a letter from Secretary of State Cyrus Vance announcing the U.S. return.

Mr. Helman recalled that Washington quit in November, 1977, because of what it considered abuse of the organization and its principles. He added that the United States was now persuaded that the ILO would live up to its principles and promise.

Obituaries

Graham Sutherland, 76, British Artist

From Agency Dispatches
LONDON, Feb. 18 (AP) — Artist Graham Sutherland, 76, whose work enraged Sir Winston Churchill yet earned him the praise of critics, died yesterday.

Art expert Sir Kenneth Clark called Mr. Sutherland "the outstanding British painter of his generation."

In 1954 Mr. Sutherland reluctantly accepted a commission from several members of Parliament to do a portrait in honor of Churchill's 80th birthday. The life-size painting was praised as a triumph and a masterpiece by art critics.

But Churchill was less taken with the work. He banned it from public exhibition after the first newspaper reproductions of it were published. "It makes me look half-witted, which I ain't," Churchill said.

"I painted what I saw," Mr. Sutherland said. "I don't paint pretty pictures just to win applause."



Graham Sutherland

The controversy ended in 1978 when Churchill's family disclosed that his widow had destroyed the portrait.

Mr. Sutherland called the destruction of the portrait, one of only 30 he painted in 30 years, "an act of vandalism unequalled in the history of art."

Mr. Sutherland's portraits and landscapes won acclaim. His subjects included postwar German Chancellor Konrad Adenauer and British writer Somerset Maugham. He also was an official war artist during World War II, recording scenes of the bombing of English cities.

He began his art career at Epsom College, where his parents sent him to study engineering in 1917. By 1920 several of his etchings of landscapes had been exhibited at the Royal Academy. He painted angry, twisted, sometimes almost tortured landscapes and his colors were a skillful blend of the somber and the bright.

Mr. Sutherland, who spent much of his last years in France, was a former trustee of London's Tate Gallery and was awarded the Prize

of the President of the French Republic in 1972.

Charlie Cairoli

LONDON, Feb. 18 (AP) — Charlie Cairoli, 70, Britain's top clown and a master of slapstick who once made Hitler laugh, died yesterday at his home in Blackpool, Lancashire.

In bowler hat and shiny red nose, Mr. Cairoli performed twice before the dictator in the 1930s. He said that Hitler was so impressed that he gave him an inscribed silver cigarette case. On the day World War II broke out in 1939, Mr. Cairoli threw the case into the sea from Blackpool's North Pier.

Born in France of Italian circus parents, he was performing by the age of 5. He came to Britain in 1938 and for 40 years was the star clown at the tower circus in Blackpool.

August Sebastiani

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 18 (LAT) — August Sebastiani, 66, who turned his father's California vineyard into one of the most successful wineries in the United States, died of cancer Saturday at his Sonoma home.

Mr. Sebastiani was the first to spot the bonanza of putting expensive grapes, such as cabernet sauvignon or pinot noir, into half-gallon jugs, and pricing them low enough for everyday drinking.

Gerald H. Kennedy

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 18 (LAT) — Bishop Gerald H. Kennedy, 72, the outspoken head of the United Methodist Church in Southern California from 1952 to 1972, who gained national reputation as a preacher and state notice for opposing extremist politics, died yesterday.

When Time put him on its cover in 1964, the magazine called the bishop "unquestionably among the four or five most dazzling preachers in the U.S. today."



Sutherland's portrait of Churchill was painted in 1954 but never shown in public because of the statesman's loathing for it. In 1978 the family revealed that Lady Churchill had destroyed it.

Fears Increased Bloodshed

Salvador Archbishop Tells U.S. Not to Support Junta

SAN SALVADOR, Feb. 18 (UPI) — Washington's proposal to send military advisers and equipment to prop up El Salvador's junta will only cause "a larger spilling of blood," Archbishop Oscar Arnulfo Romero has warned.

The archbishop, nominated for the 1979 Nobel Peace Prize for his defense of human rights in El Salvador, made the comments yesterday in a strongly worded homily that accused the junta of widespread repression.

Saying he was gravely worried by news that Washington is considering sending teams of military advisers and \$50-million worth of military equipment to El Salvador, Archbishop Romero said he had written a letter to President Carter.

"As a Christian who has said he wants to defend human rights, I took the liberty of sending him my thoughts on this issue and making a concrete proposal," he said.

The U.S. aid "would only sharpen, without doubt, the injustices and repression against the [Salvadoran] people, which has been fighting for the respect of the most basic human rights," he said.

"As a Salvadoran and an archbishop," he said (Mr. Carter) that if he is in fact wanted to defend human rights, he should abstain from interfering directly or indirectly in the affairs of my country and avoid an even larger spilling of blood."

Labor Office Seized

Today the strike continued as leftists seized the Labor Ministry office in the town of Santa Ana, 40 miles west of San Salvador, and captured 20 persons, bringing to 270 the number of hostages held the country.

About 30 members of the leftist Popular Liberation Front stormed the ministry office in Santa Ana, a spokesman for the raiders said. The spokesman said the raiders were unarmed and took the hostages to show their solidarity with militants in San Salvador.

In San Salvador yesterday, leftists occupying the Foreign Trade Institute freed 20 female hostages, leaving an estimated 40 persons in the building, witnesses said. The remaining hostages are males.

The militants, who seized the institute last week, allowed the women to leave as a good will gesture and because of shortages of food, they said. The leftists occupied the building to protest threats by some companies to shut down factories in the country. The firms have claimed that the political strife is making it impossible to conduct business.

In another development, members of the Popular Leagues of Feb. 28 who have been holding the Spanish Embassy since Feb. 4 said negotiations with officials for the release of two Spanish diplomats were at a standstill.

The leftists are demanding the release of three comrades arrested by government forces in a raid to free 13 hostages held at the headquarters of the Christian Democrat Party.

On Saturday, authorities released 17 of the 23 leftists originally arrested, and three others have been hospitalized because of beatings by police, the spokesman for the militants said. Three are still under arrest, he said.

In another incident, leftist guerrillas killed Martin Salvador Avelar, the regional education supervisor in the northern state of Chalatenango, in an attack on the official's home in Guazgila, 56 miles north of San Salvador, authorities said. Three of

Mr. Salvador Avelar's brothers-in-law also were killed in the raid.

About 250 guerrillas occupied the small town during the attack.

In Pretoria, South Africa, it was reported today that the family of the South African ambassador kidnapped by Salvadoran leftists launched a nationwide campaign to raise the \$20,000 ransom demanded for him.

Ambassador Archibald Dunn was kidnapped by the Popular Liberation Forces on Nov. 28. The ambassador's brother, Robert, launched the appeal after his captors allowed him to send a letter home to his family. He said he doubted the family would be able to raise the full ransom, but hoped for enough donations to satisfy the kidnappers.

Thatcher Initiative Held Possible

By William Borders

BELFAST, Feb. 18 (NYT) — In the historic old stone Parliament building on a commanding hilltop just outside town, the political leaders of Northern Ireland are meeting to try to chart its future.

The conference, which has been in session off and on since early last month, was called by the government of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher who, her associates say, is determined to find a solution to the political problems that have made Northern Ireland a combat zone for 10 years.

"The government means business," Humphrey Atkins, secretary of state for Northern Ireland in Mrs. Thatcher's Conservative Party Cabinet, said last fall when he summoned the conference. "It is the government's firm objective to find an acceptable way to transfer substantial responsibilities back to local hands."

Others in Northern Ireland are less hopeful, and in some quarters the feeling is that the prime minister expects the conference to fail, after which she could try to impose new kinds or degrees of self-government on the province, now ruled directly from London.

The basic issue is what the Northern Irish call power sharing — how much political power will be given to Roman Catholics, who are a third of the population of 1.5 million. The traditional Protestant position is that "in a democracy the majority rules," in the words of the Rev. Ian Paisley, the leading Protestant at the conference.

The Catholics, who feel they have been discriminated against politically and economically, see in this view no prospect that they will have any significant role in any new government. As a result they are pressing for such guarantees as weighted voting, proportional representation or reserved Catholic seats in the provincial cabinet.

Mr. Paisley, familiar for years as a fiery and outspoken exponent of the Protestant cause, is in some ways an unlikely negotiator, though many people say his posture has become more conciliatory in the months since the European Parliament election.

Barre to Visit Norway

PARIS, Feb. 18 (Reuters) — Prime Minister Raymond Barre of France will visit Norway at the end of May to mark the 40th anniversary of the Battle of Narvik fought during World War II, his office said today. The battle took place in April, 1940, between a combined force of British, French and Norwegian troops and Hitler's army. After several weeks of battle, the Germans retreated to the Swedish border.

Colombia Suspends Talks Over Beef Sales to Russia

By Charles A. Krause

BOGOTA, Feb. 18 (WP) — At the request of the United States, Colombia has temporarily suspended negotiations to sell 30,000 to 30,000 tons of beef to the Soviet Union, a deal that had been approved in principle by the government of President Julio Cesar Turbay before the United States found out about it late last month.

The Carter administration views the Soviet offer as another attempt by Moscow to circumvent the partial grain and beef embargo imposed by President Carter last month in response to the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

The administration moved to block the Colombian beef sale on the grounds that it would help secure Soviet food supplies from a nontraditional source. Colombia had never before sold beef to the Soviet Union, which the United States believes is vulnerable over the long term to Western food embargo due to inadequate internal food production.

Stepped Up Sales

So far, Colombia has proved far more sympathetic to the U.S. position than two other South American countries, Argentina and Brazil, which have stepped up their sales of grain and soybeans to the Soviet Union after refusing to join in Western efforts to retaliate for the Soviet action in Central Asia.

The administration has acknowledged that the Argentine and Brazilian sales could seriously undermine the impact of the partial U.S. embargo despite promises by Canada, Australia and the European Economic Community.

Colombia has asked the United States to help persuade Venezuela to change its policy and U.S. diplomats here said that "it would be logical to assume that Washington is considering" such friendly persuasion on Colombia's behalf.

If Mr. Bula is unsuccessful, however, there is no guarantee that Colombia will not give private beef exporters the go-ahead to resume their negotiations with the Russians, who have offered \$2,500 a ton for frozen beef.

It would be slightly larger than a 3-pence piece and would replace £1 notes, which would be taken out of circulation. Advocates of the coin said notes have an average life of only six weeks once in circulation, while coins can last years.

"I have had formal meetings to discuss the coin at the Treasury," said John Wheeler, a member of Parliament, who made the proposal. "Informal contacts indicate that the £1 coin is now likely."

Backers of the coin said they expected Sir Geoffrey Howe, chancellor of the Exchequer, to introduce it within two years.

ment was elected last summer. After a campaign that was run like a personal referendum, Mr. Paisley came in first in the province by a considerable margin and is now a member of the European Parliament as well as of the British Parliament.

This victory lent credence to his claim to be the principal spokesman for province's Protestants, a position further strengthened by the decision of the Unionists, the rival Ulster faction of those loyal to Britain, to boycott the conference.

Facing Mr. Paisley is John Hume, leader of the Social Democratic and Labor Party, the principal Catholic faction, which is pledged to eventual British withdrawal from Northern Ireland and its reunification with the neighboring Irish Republic. The party originally planned to boycott the conference and is attending only under an agreement in which it is also having so-called "parallel talks" with Mr. Atkins on the question of relations with the Irish Republic. That subject is ruled off the agenda of the main conference in deference to Protestant sensibilities.

The third party to the conference is Oliver Napier, head of the Alliance Party, a moderate group of both Catholics and Protestants that received 12 percent of the vote in the British general election last May, but won no seats in the Parliament in London.

Although the government has given the conference no deadline, Mrs. Thatcher is said to be privately

seeking some kind of report in the early spring. Whatever may be decided, the basic weakness of the conference approach was summed up this way by a Belfast resident: "Nobody sitting around that table has any power over the IRA. None of them can do anything about that killing and the violence, and that's what Northern Ireland's problem is."

Ireland to Press U.K. on Unity

DUBLIN, Feb. 18 (AP) — Charles Haughey, member of the Irish Republic for 10 weeks, said yesterday that his government will seek to generate international pressure on Britain to enter talks of Irish unity, an issue that he called his government's number one priority.

"The sooner the talks start the better," said Mr. Haughey. At the end of the annual convention in Dublin of his governing Fianna Fail (Soldiers of Destiny) party, he said the initiative will be mainly on a diplomatic level.

He said he wanted unity talks to be held "as soon as possible" to allow a permanent solution on an "all-Ireland basis," although Britain's approval and help will be welcomed.

The premier's statement confirmed speculation that Mr. Haughey would take a harder line on Northern Ireland than his predecessor, Jack Lynch, who stepped down Dec. 7.

Mugabe Calls On Soames To Disband Security Units

SALISBURY, Feb. 18 (Reuters)

Guerrilla leader Robert Mugabe urged the British governor, Lord Soames, today to disband and disarm Rhodesia's security force auxiliaries and the crack Selous Scouts army unit.

Two members of the Selous Scouts, a highly trained tracking unit, died when a bomb wrecked their car last Thursday, the night three other bombs were planted at Salisbury churches.

Mr. Mugabe said today that the two scouts were planning to plant their bomb at a fourth church as part of a plot to discredit his Marxist party as anti-church and anti-religion.

"It is high time the governor disbanded and disarmed them [the scouts and auxiliaries] completely," Mr. Mugabe told a press conference.

Building Bombed

Early today, a huge bomb demolished part of a two-story building in the midlands city of Gwelo, used by several black political parties. Police said the bombing could not immediately be attributed to any particular party, and they were not sure at whom it was aimed.

Lord Soames who began new consultations with black political leaders today is scheduled to meet Mr. Mugabe in the next two days. The governor is hoping to defuse the political climate in Rhodesia in the last full week of campaigning for pre-independence elections.

Singing Free Jailbirds

MANILA, Feb. 18 (Reuters) — Six convicts escaped from Manila's Paranaque prison yesterday while other prisoners sang loudly to cover the noise of the sawing of bars, police said today.

This morning Lord Soames saw former prime minister Abd Muzorewa and the leaders of the smaller parties. He was expected to see other party chiefs, including Mr. Mugabe and guerrilla leader Joshua Nkomo, tomorrow and on Wednesday.

Source said the point of the meetings would be to make clear that the governor, though unwilling to involve special sweeping powers, adopted to counter alleged political intimidation, would not flinch from doing so if necessary.

Tanco Proposes UN Food Plan

BRUSSELS, Feb. 18 (AP) — Antonio Tanco, agriculture minister of the Philippines and president of the UN World Food Council, today proposed the creation of a UN food entitlements program. He spoke at a meeting of the European Parliament's committee on development and cooperation.

Such a program, he said, would be "an instrument for sponsoring food subsidy and distribution programs" for the hungry worldwide. He estimated that "an annual contribution from donors of \$500 million to \$1 billion, together with funds from local sources" could finance such a program.

"The countries in which hunger is rife clearly do not themselves have the financial resources" to promote local food production, he said, adding the entitlements program could encourage such production. Mr. Tanco said his idea will be presented at the June meeting of the council, after which it would be forwarded to the UN General assembly for approval.

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International Restaurant Guide

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in Ra's 'Omniverse': the Intergalactic Sound

By Michael Zwerin

FEB. 18 (IHT) — The 25-year-old Solar Space Intergalactic Orchestra has shrunk to a dozen. The dancers and the gold lame shirts, the surbans, Robin Hood's Egyptian helmet? Shrunk too? Will there be fire-eater? What about the flutter-tongues and sweet fit for a wedding on Venus only 13 persons recreate a lot of intergalactic war? Ra returned to his previous as Soany Blount? Wer to these questions, Sun d enigmatically: "I've been d. I'm dealing with the om-

ow." a sitting in an earbound at the Place de la Repub- a tacky room with sicken- a wallpaper. The ghosts of ilors haunt the room, and ot quite succeeded in elim- egative vibrations by hang- cloth with bright yellow swatches everywhere.

what optimistically, he said: colors give off good ener-

past 25 years Sun Ra has is UFO brand of free jazz nusual living, mythology, chics, astronomy, theatri- the Bible, ontology, and y. Henderson. There is no ite like him. There is cer- body who speaks quite like he speaks so well it would o let him speak for him- ways, when Ra speaks he is ded by his musicians. Some e, like Marshall Allen and ilmore, have been with him 55. They shared a house in rk's Lower East Side, and w moved to Philadelphia. isten attentively as Ra miling often, at times gasp- a shock of recognition. Ra l on his bed, and called for e juice, which looked suspi- like win rouge. He spoke for 'nonstop, leaving little room estions. Among his com-

ple call music the universal e, but I'm saying it's the lan- of the universe. I have to te a lot of musicians out of ene of things because play- iversal music they have not universal beings. My music done them any good, so they possibly do anybody else any they are earth-minded.

e omniverse consists of all the es together, including the holes. Music of the omniverse

tries to get people to rise above human beings to be omnibeing. We sing a song that says 'First stop, Mars.' Then there's 'Take a trip in Jupiter.' 'Why just go to the moon, stop off at Pluto too.' Then there's: 'Have you heard the latest news from Neptune?'

"The Iranian government said that music was impure and they banned it. Well they weren't entirely wrong, but why not put out some music that's pure. The people who play pure music tend to stay out of the way, they don't want to get hurt by people's crude remarks. There's a lot of pure music hidden away, but I'm the only one brash enough to jump out and face the world."

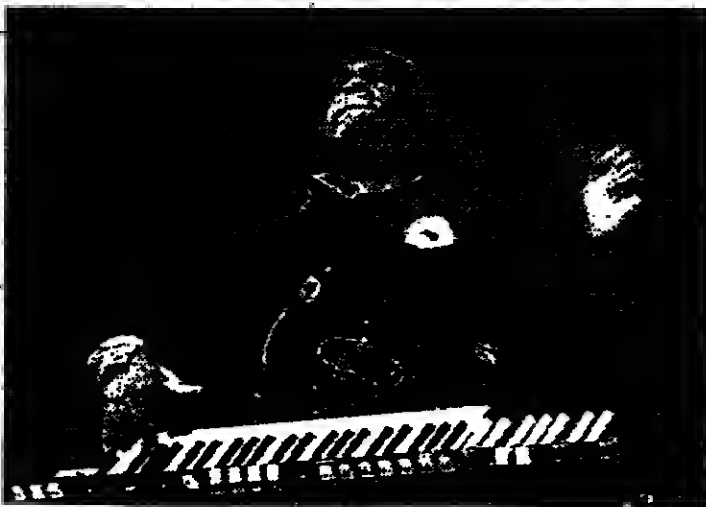
"Black people haven't really latched on to what I'm talking about. They're talking about freedom, I'm dealing with discipline. We're on opposite poles. Freedom sounds like a nice word, but it kills people. Peace is another word like that. A gun is also a piece."

"People think they're going to be saved by God. God is love, they say. Which limits God, you know. I'm giving God a chance to be more than love. The only way we know there is a God is from all the bad things happening to people. What really happened in the Garden of Eden? We haven't heard God's side of the story. Maybe Eve didn't eat the apple at all, maybe she just told Adam she did so he'd eat it and she could see what would happen to him first. Then Adam told God she ate it too to protect himself. And he punished them for lying."

"Sure, there's a spiritual revival in America. But they've got it all wrong. If they were really spiritual they'd shut down every church in the country one Sunday and have a real Sabbath. Don't pray, don't sing, don't say anything to God. God might speak down from heaven and say 'Thank You.'"

"People always come up to me and talk. One day in Harlem, a teen-ager on the street said: 'Hi Sun Ra, I'm God.' I said: 'Hi God. It's nice of you to visit me.' 'That's why I like you, Sun Ra,' he said, 'because if I had told anybody else I was God they would have denied me. You never deny me. That's why I will always come to you.' He started to walk away. I said, 'Bye God.' He said, 'Bye Sun Ra.'"

Sun Ra European tour: Dijon, Feb. 21; Geneva, Feb. 22; Wilkes, Switzerland, Feb. 24; Amsterdam, Feb. 27; Lille, Feb. 28. Tour continues in Holland, France, Austria and Italy through March 23.



Sun Ra: First stop, Mars.

Music

Opera Carnival in Venice

By William Weaver

VENICE, Feb. 18 (IHT) — For Venice's gala carnival season, which has brought to the city a head-spinning succession of theater companies, the Teatro la Fenice has staged three performances of Ermanno Wolf-Ferrari's light-hearted opera "I Quattro Rusteghi." Set in a carnival of two centuries ago, this is an ideal work for a holiday occasion, and the three Fenice performances are, as could be expected, sold out.

Based on a Goldoni play (like other operas by this composer of German-Italian parentage), "I Quattro Rusteghi" was first performed in 1906 in Munich and did not reach Italy until eight years later. Venice, where Wolf-Ferrari was born and died, and the Veneto region have been loyal to his memory. La Fenice mounted a delightful "La Vedova Scaltre" a few years ago.

These operas, in fact, are best heard in a Venetian context. At yesterday's matinee, the local audience followed every word of the text (which is in dialect), smiling, chuckling at the Goldoni humor. Smiling, but not laughing: Wolf-Ferrari does not write opera buffa, but rather wry comedy. His obvious influence, as critics have pointed out, is Verdi's "Falstaff," for he observes mortal frailty but with more comprehension than mockery.

For this carnival presentation, La Fenice did not try to collect superstars — mostly the singers involved in this "Rusteghi" revival are experienced artists of second rank. In the end, everything worked beautifully — and if no single interpreter stood out, all did well, and there was above all a welcome sense of teamwork not always found in Italian opera houses these days.

The Fenice Orchestra is clearly improving, perhaps it has taken

heart now that the house has an experienced general manager, Lamberto Trezzini, and an imaginative artistic director, Italo Gomez. The young conductor, Maximiano Valdes, drew a supple, seductive reading from his players. The sets and costumes, simple but attractive, were by Giuseppe Gambino. Paolo Trevisi was in charge of the honest, traditional staging.



Quilted look in Paris.

Long-Neglected Soviet Satire Staged by U.S. Troupe

By Dan Sullivan

PROVIDENCE, R.I. (IHT) — Somewhat akin to the feeling that you are being watched, but much more pleasant, is the suspicion that you are in the presence of a masterpiece. I felt it about 10 minutes into the American premiere of Nikolai Erdman's "The Suicide" at the Trinity Square Repertory Company here, and by the end of the performance, the suspicion had become a certainty.

Written for the Soviet theater of the early 1930s but rejected by Stalin's censors, "The Suicide" instantly establishes itself at Trinity as a modern classic. And the production, by Jonas Jureks, a young out-of-favor Russian director, captures all of its laughter and tears. It's the most important premiere of the American theater season.

As far as the Trinity company can discover, "The Suicide" has been staged only once before, by the Royal Shakespeare Company, in another translation. This one, in loose, racy American, is by George Genereux Jr. and Jacob Volkov.

Richard Jenkins plays an ordinary citizen named Podsekalkin. At one point the man, who's had too much vodka, picks up the phone and tells the operator not to be afraid, he wants to talk to the Kremlin — someone at the top.

"What? There's no one there? Listen, you. Tell 'em I've read Marx. And I don't like Marx! . . . They hung up on me! They're afraid of me!"

Play Closed

This was too much for the Moscow censors, who took the play off the boards after a dress rehearsal in 1932, charging that the play "calumniated Soviet reality." Exiled to Siberia, Erdman never wrote again, though he lived until 1970.

Sad as that enforced silence is, "The Suicide" is enough to establish him as a major Russian writer in the Gogol tradition — dark, heart-breaking funny, gentle of soul. One can't separate this play from politics, but it is not just a call for freedom and the primacy of the individual. It is also a wonderful evening at the theater.

The triple-decker set by Robert Soule, all battered doors and peeling wallpaper, represents a crazy, shabby Moscow tenement, where the floors connect with firemen's poles and any of the doors may bang open to reveal a new face. The plumbing is ultra-real. Yet the tenement also contains a shooting gallery, which has got to be fantasy.

Citizen Podsekalkin has been out of work for a year. What can he do but blow his brains out? Also

this will keep his wife and mother-in-law (Barbara Damashek, Barbara Orson) from yelling at him.

However, killing himself is not something a man rushes into lightly. While he fondles the possibility, word gets around. A member of the intelligentsia (George Martin) pays a visit. The intellectual is feeling betrayed by the Revolution but cannot safely express this opinion publicly. Since Podsekalkin is going to be dead anyway, how about letting the intellectual write his suicide note?

Picture it: says the intellectual, rubbing his hands. A scaring indictment of all who deserve it — society awakened, Podsekalkin-the toast of every tearoom and, best of all, nobody gets hurt. Podsekalkin likes it, especially when he's promised a party before he pulls the trigger. Vodka at 10 a.m., darkness at noon. The songs flow like vodka, and then — bong bong.

Dr. Faustus didn't bear the chimes with more dread. But Podsekalkin is a man. He'll go through with it. In a minute. First there is the question of whether to shoot oneself in the head or the heart.

Also, when should one pull the trigger? At the count of ten? One thousand? One hundred? Fifteen? Fifteen is fair. One, two, three . . .

"The Suicide" is an underground joke gone public, to the effect that not only is the emperor naked (i.e. the Soviet system), so are the people. "The Revolution," "Marxism," these are words that butter nobody's bread. What bread? Where are the jobs? Where is the freedom?

Sly and Direct

Erdman says it slyly sometimes: Podsekalkin struggling to play a mail-order tuba from an empty instruction book is a comic image of a society that has the resources, but not the expertise to coordinate them.

But "The Suicide" also speaks out directly. A boozing writer shouts that he wants to be Tolstoy — how dare the state make him write "fantasies"? The intellectual whispers to the would-be suicide: "Today, only the dead can say what the living are thinking."

And poor little Citizen Podsekalkin unleashes a magnificent denunciation of another favorite Soviet catch phrase, "the masses." Masses, what about Podsekalkin?

"Why have I been bypassed?"

Shot up, say his new friends. This is counterrevolutionary talk. "Did I run from the October Revolution?" Podsekalkin yells. "I didn't leave the house the entire month. I have witnesses! We're doing nothing against the revolution, comrades. We only visit each other and say how hard it is to live. Because it's easier for us in life if we say it's hard for us to live."

"Allow us to say it, even if it's just a whisper," Podsekalkin pleads to the audience, as we were the authorities. "It's hard for us to live. Give us the right to whisper. You won't even hear it, with all the construction of socialism that's going on. We'll live our whole life in a whisper!"

Survivorship

This is the comedy of survivorship — people trying not to stub their toes on politics. Director Jureks (head of the Kaunas, Lithuania, State Theater until his own run-in with Soviet officials) once more has Erdman's balance right. His characters are trapped in their society, where they're trapped in human nature and where they belong to themselves. There is both comedy and tragedy in that.

The ensemble work is hearty but not oppressive. William Lane's costumes remind us that Russians dress in layers for warmth, not chic. Richard Cumming's fiddle music gallops and swoons, depending on the vodka intake.

"The Suicide" will be played on many stages in the future, but not with more flavor. Next to creating a classic, a theater can't do better than to discover one. It's happened, in Providence.

Fashion

The Quilted Set: The Padded Parka Zips to Life

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS, Feb. 18 (IHT) — The French name is *doudounes*, which is far sexier than ski parka but amounts to the same thing. What's more, in a repeat of the jeans story, the United States is way ahead of France in what is, in fact, a lifestyle fashion.

Ski parkas (made of nylon and down) started cropping up on Fifth Avenue years ago. They were warm, colorful, practical and inexpensive. They were also a lot more up-to-date and relaxed than the three-quarter overcoat young executives wear on their first meeting with the boss.

So before long, those parkas were everywhere and American designers started doling them up. The most striking of the lot is the huge puff produced by Norma Kamali and promptly dubbed the sleeping bag coat. Others, less outrageous, are just finely quilted vertically but they are far from being as spontaneous and amusing.

In Europe, the trend is spreading like brushfire and the ski jackets that most people buy at sports stores has become the uniform of

the young — and often not so young.

In France, designers (most of whom spend as much time in the United States as they do at home) are also looking seriously into that new American gold mine, but so far their parkas are much too expensive.

Said Marie-Paule Gilis, fashion coordinator of Galeries Lafayette: "Our director just came back from the States and he was livid to see their stores stocked with parkas and quilted coats and ours virtually empty. Of course, we have a few designers' parkas, including Castiblanco's, who is a great sports designer. But his handsome clothes also rate handsome price tags — 2,000 francs and up. We're getting ready for next winter and hope to take the market over with parkas priced around 500 francs."

In the meantime, Paris, London and Rome streets are filling up with people in ski parkas — and it looks like this new form of instant fashion in on its way to becoming another great American classic — just like jeans.



Vested interest in New York.

United Nations?

When it comes to voicing their opinions on the internationally recognized art of German car engineering, most Europeans vote consistently for BMW.

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Mrs. Gandhi's Power Politics

If the wholesale invocation of presidential rule over nine state assemblies in India has been an isolated act, it would have been noteworthy. Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, after all, has a well-earned reputation for being imperious and the dissolution of opposition state governments smacks of dictatorship. The Janata government that succeeded her in 1977 also dissolved all but three state assemblies, but Prime Minister Morarji Desai was acting to undo what Mrs. Gandhi had already done. During the emergency under which she ruled from 1975 to 1977, Mrs. Gandhi amended the Constitution to extend the terms of those legislatures for her own political purposes.

Now, after a smashing electoral victory that restored her to power with a two-thirds majority in the lower house of Parliament, she has acted to insure that the next round of voting will guarantee her party a majority in the upper house, which can veto legislation. The members of the upper house are elected by the state assemblies. When she dominates both houses, as she did at the time of the emergency, she will be able to have her way legislatively; and control of the state governments plus a two-thirds majority in the lower house once again gives her the power to amend the Constitution.

Meanwhile, the two courts that were appointed by the Janata government to investi-

gate the alleged abuse of power during the emergency by Mrs. Gandhi and her son Sanjay have for all practical purposes put themselves out of business. Both have ruled that they lack the constitutional authority to carry out the mandates given them by the Desai government. Furthermore, since becoming prime minister Mrs. Gandhi has suspended two high officials in the Central Bureau of Investigation, the security service that developed some of the charges against her between 1977 and 1979.

Mrs. Gandhi's followers argue that in the interest of maintaining law and order, carrying out her economic policies and expressing the up-to-the-minute will of the people, the dissolution of the assemblies was justified. Presidential rule means that Mrs. Gandhi can run the police, which normally are under state control, and that she will face no opposition to her policies from all but three state governments. Under the existing Constitution, she has up to six months to call elections.

Of course, the decisions of the two courts to self-destruct and the suspension of the two security officials could have been unrelated to Mrs. Gandhi's return to power. If that were so, her dissolution of the assemblies might more easily be viewed as altruism. But all that tends to strain credulity.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE.

The U.S. and the ILO

The United States formally rejoined the International Labor Organization yesterday, ending an effective 27-month boycott. Soon, the sorely missed \$25 million annual U.S. dues will again be paid. This vital contribution, accounting for a fourth of the ILO's budget, will assure adequate support for its Third World employment and development programs.

But the U.S. contribution now goes much further. Reforms inspired by the pressure of the boycott have strengthened the ILO and redirected its energies toward serving the basic needs of the world's working people.

The United States withdrew in response to the intolerable politicization of ILO conferences in the 1970s. In too many delegations, labor and employer representatives were merely the voices of governments. They lent themselves to Arab campaigns against Israel, without bothering to investigate charges or to give Israel a hearing. At the same time, blatant violations of labor rights in the Soviet bloc received little attention, revealing a crude double standard. Despite the good work of the organization's technical staff, many Americans, notably the late George

Meany of the AFL-CIO, resented this alleged voice of international labor.

Things began to improve soon after the Americans threatened to leave in 1975. Progressively, ILO conferences managed to steer clear of gross propaganda campaigns. ILO committees examined charges of job discrimination against Soviet and Czech dissidents. Provisions have been made for secret ballots to promote greater independence among labor and employer representatives.

The ILO will never again be the organization that the democracies envisioned in 1919. But it has re-established itself as one of the more useful international bodies. The Carter administration and representatives of U.S. labor and business made the right decision last week when they voted unanimously to return to it. A further boycott might have won more reforms but it risked destroying the organization. If the recent changes prove short-lived, the threat of another U.S. withdrawal would surely be taken seriously. The United States contributed much to the ILO from the sidelines; it can now best contribute to it from within.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Shoe Protectionism Won't Fit

The shoe industry means a lot to New Hampshire. It is the state's leading manufacturing employer. And New Hampshire, the site of the first primary next Tuesday, means a lot to President Carter's re-election campaign. The coincidence may mean more inflation for consumers.

Under pressure from U.S. shoemakers, the White House is mulling over new restrictions on the sale of foreign-made shoes. The change in policy would be an economic, if not political, mistake, for there is a double price for saving jobs and profits in the shoe industry. Restricting imports would cause inflation at home and damage to the fragile industrial economies of U.S. allies.

Domestic shoe production is in a long, slow decline. In 1970, the U.S. industry employed about 230,000 workers. Today, despite restrictive agreements negotiated in 1977 with South Korea and Taiwan, employment has fallen below 150,000. Fully half of the shoes purchased in the United States last year were made abroad. From the perspective of the domestic industry, these figures are reason enough to raise import barriers, either by the imposition of quotas or by negotiation of "orderly marketing agreements" with foreign sellers. From the perspective of the United States as a whole, however, trade restrictions are unreasonable. Indeed, there is hardly a business in which they make so little sense as in the case of shoes.

No one argues that foreign producers are selling shoes in the United States below cost. Their success comes in large part from the fact that shoe manufacturing requires plentiful labor and only limited capital and technology. Thus shoemaking and other labor-

intensive industries thrive in countries like Brazil, Singapore, Taiwan and South Korea. Such industries provide a healthy route out of poverty for the producing countries and a source of inexpensive consumer goods for Americans.

The most recent foreign successes in the U.S. shoe market have an even simpler explanation. Foreign manufacturers have been extremely enterprising. The decline, for example, in domestic shoe production over the last three years can be explained entirely by the lightning response of Italian manufacturers to the demand for thick-soled women's shoes. To punish foreigners for doubling their shoe sales here would, in effect, be telling U.S. manufacturers that the United States will subsidize their failure to respond fast enough to the signals of their own market.

Imports restrain inflation directly by giving consumers a break at the cash register — and indirectly by prodding the domestic industry to operate more competitively. Open markets also provide the less-developed world a chance to earn dollars, many of which return to buy U.S. goods. Letting those countries earn their way is certainly preferable to the foreign aid that might otherwise be necessary to keep them economically stable.

To limit imports of shoes because Italy or Taiwan makes them better or cheaper is to deny the logic of mutual benefit through trade. It is a denial that the United States, besieged at home by inflation and concerned abroad about Soviet expansion, cannot afford.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

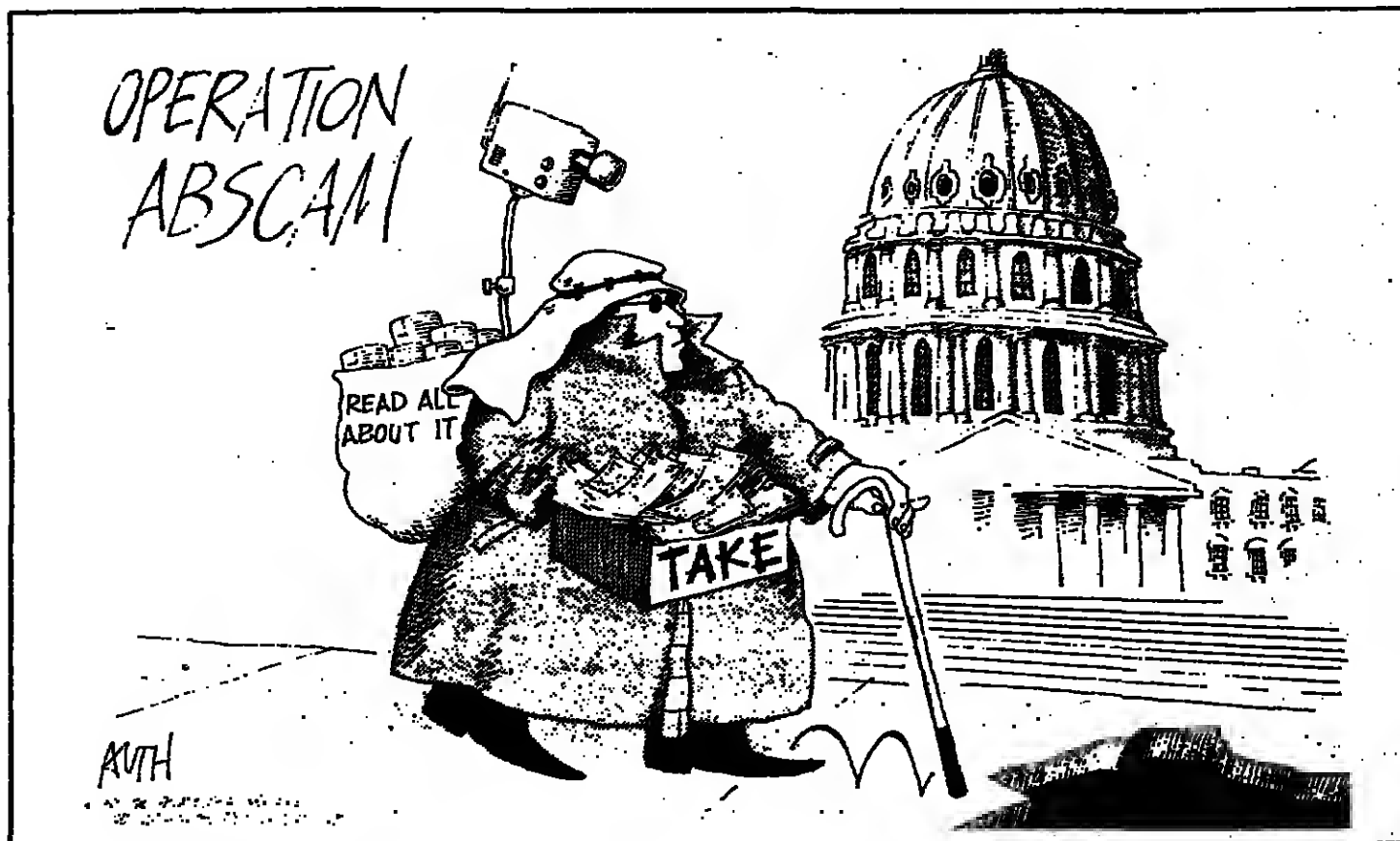
February 19, 1905

ST. PETERSBURG — The secret police here are racking their brains to find out what has become of the priest Gapon. On the famous day of the riots in front of the Imperial Palace, every measure had been taken to catch the leader of the workers. But the well-laid plans of the police were frustrated by the military. Father Gapon did not lead the workers, but was placed well in the middle of them, wearing a heavy fur coat. The police had formed a plan of sweeping down upon the center of the crowd and seizing him. But just at that moment, the troops began to fire, killing two of the police agents. The crowd fell back against a wooden palisade. Some of the planks were torn away, and Father Gapon fled through the hole.

Fifty Years Ago

February 19, 1930

PARIS — Today's editorial in the Herald reads: "In contrast with the persistent discussion of the question which the greater part of the world has already decided — the primary responsibility for the war of 1914-18 — is the plan of French and German ex-soldiers to meet and fraternize at the scenes of their former fighting. The movement for fraternization and frank neighborly communion is highly creditable. There may be said to be just one palliative feature of war, and that is that it does bring to former enemies a clearer appreciation of each other's qualities, good or bad, and that it should thus make easier the way to future avoidance of bloody confrontation."



Bizarre Case of the Honest Senator

By Larry Pressler

WASHINGTON — It is a sad state of affairs when a U.S. senator becomes something of a folk hero because he did not accept a bribe. Ever since it was disclosed that FBI videotapes indicated that last year I abruptly "turned down a bribe and stalked out of a room," I have received much favorable press attention.

The New York Post, in a huge front-page headline, called me "The Only Pol Money Could Not Buy." I have been interviewed on each of the morning network news programs. I have been invited to appear on TV talk shows and to give speeches on ethics. One group wanted to propose me for its annual award, which I discouraged on the grounds that a senator should not accept an award just for being honest. Washington humorist Mark Russell put it all into perspective in a splendidly funny show when he proposed that there be a ticker-tape parade for "Larry Pressler, the senator who turned down a bribe."

Rather Nice

All this is rather nice, but a bit bizarre. Such recognition can be short-lived. Within two or three years there could be some minor bookkeeping error in my campaign reports that might inspire a headline saying: "Senator Pressler, the Honest Pol, Breaks Law." I entered Congress as part of the post-Watergate, reform-oriented "Class of '74." Since then there has been one scandal after another, and morale in Congress is low. My good friend and neighbor, Rep. Richard Nolan, D-Minn., just announced his decision not to run again, partly because of frustration that he feels about Congress.

Many citizens, and many in Congress, are puzzled about the recurrence of unethical or illegal behavior on the Hill. Can't Congress police itself? The founding fathers were ambivalent. The Constitution clearly provides for an impeachment process by which presidents and Supreme Court justices can be removed for high crimes and misdemeanors. It also authorizes Congress to judge its members and expel wrongdoers.

Congress has frequently investigated allegations of wrongdoing in the executive and judicial branches, but our past experience has been until now quite circumspect and restrained in exerting any kind of surveillance over suspected nefarious activity by members of the legislative branch.

Certain Conditions

Under certain conditions, such outside investigating is proper and good for the system. Some would reject this line of control, preferring that we leave the evaluation of legislators to the election process alone. After all, the reasoning goes, if the people want a crook to represent them, don't they deserve a crook? I do not share this view. Some external surveillance needs to be part of the process of maintaining honest government. I do not mean to indicate unqualified support for the activity of the law-enforcement agency in the current investigation, because we do not have all the facts about why it was undertaken or how its findings became publicized.

Random testing or continual surveillance of members of Congress is not called for because, when all is said and done, they are remarkably honest, selfless, hard-working and public-minded persons. But it is proper, even essential, for agencies with law-enforcement responsibilities to pursue matters affecting members of Congress with at least as much zeal as in pursuing matters affecting other officials or individuals. Congress is not above the law, and our record of self-policing is not very bright. As one authoritative textbook says, the U.S. legislature is "not sufficiently attentive to the need for developing and main-

taining high standards of rectitude for its members."

Clearly, members of Congress should not get away with bribery, and legitimate techniques that are used against organized-crime figures or street criminals are appropriate to ferret out wrongdoing in Congress.

But the FBI's Abscam operation indicates a need for inquiry into the methods used by law-enforcement agencies. Should they be in the business of "testing" members of Congress, or the public, at random where no prior crime or evidence of wrongdoing exists? In my own case, I have been assured that I was not under suspicion at any time. Nevertheless, I was interviewed by Abscam agents and placed in a potentially compromising position. I have always believed that law-enforce-

ment agents investigate crimes that have already occurred, rather than create the circumstances under which they might occur.

It would be difficult for the people named in the Abscam sting to raise a defense of entrapment, because that would necessitate admitting the commission of an improper act. But they have not yet been indicted, let alone brought to trial. Like other citizens, they are presumed innocent until proved otherwise.

It should be noted that the mere suggestion of illegal activities causes elected officials, constantly in the public eye, to suffer greater damage to their careers than other individuals. Even a clear-cut acquittal may fail to erase all suspicion in the public mind, making it difficult to regain the confidence of voters.

Inquiry also must be pursued into the unprecedented wholesale leaks by the government of evidence that normally would be closely guarded before grand jury action.

Despite these vexing questions, the fact is that members of Congress should be subject to investigation as others are. After appropriate judicial action is taken in the immediate crisis, Congress must address itself again to strengthening its standards of rectitude and improving its internal institutions and processes, chiefly through the ethics committees. We must restore the public's faith that the nation's business is being conducted honestly.

Larry Pressler, the Republican senator from South Dakota, wrote this article for the Los Angeles Times.

Through a Needle's Eye

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON — Far from Iran and Afghanistan, and nearly forgotten in those crises, a daring diplomatic venture now hangs in the balance. The place is Rhodesia, and the stakes are high. What happens there in the coming weeks will affect the chances for peace and prosperity in all of southern Africa for years ahead.

Next week 2.8 million black voters are scheduled to elect members of parliament for what will become the Republic of Zimbabwe. The voting is a crucial step in the British-arranged agreement to end the guerrilla war and give the country legal independence under majority rule. But the election is menaced by pressures from opposite directions:

Robert Mugabe, leader of one wing of the Patriotic Front — the wing whose guerrillas did most of the fighting — has threatened not to accept the results if his party is "denied a legitimate victory." He says that his 20,000 fighters will then resume the war.

The white-led Rhodesian army, Gen. Peter Walls, is threatening not to accept the results if Mugabe wins an overall majority. The army would in effect carry out a coup, simply refusing to turn power over to a new government.

British officials take both those threats extremely seriously. And as a matter of force there is not much the temporary British governor, Lord Soames, could do to keep them from being carried out. He has just 1,300 soldiers and civilians to manage the cease-fire and the political transition to a new government.

Hope, then, has to rest on the attractions of peace for parties that

are all exhausted by savage war. Can the tangible possibility of peace overcome the mutual suspicions and hatreds that have divided Rhodesians for 20 years, white against black, and one black faction against another?

Mugabe is at the center of the tension now for a number of reasons. He is ideologically the most radical of the black leaders, and many of the 210,000 whites still living in Rhodesia do not believe they could stay there under a Mugabe government. His large guerrilla force is a concern, as much to other black factions as to the whites.

Personally, Mugabe does not seem a threatening character. He is soft-spoken, an intellectual, by far the best-educated of the black leaders. Reports from Rhodesia note that he has soft-pedaled Marxist ideology in the election campaign, saying that socialism will have to wait and that he wants whites to stay. In fact, he took the same gradualist line when I interviewed him in Mozambique a year ago.

Suspicious

But some of the military figures around Mugabe are not so gentle or reasonable in manner — far from it — and it is not clear that Mugabe can control them. His military commander, Josiah Tongogara, who had played a constructive part in the London conference, was killed just afterword in what was called a road accident but some think was an assassination.

There are reasons for Mugabe to be suspicious. Since he returned to the country last month, there have been two attempts on his life. The

Rhodesian Army has seemed to operate on its own, not under Soames's control. So have thousands of armed "auxiliaries" who are loyal to the chief internal black politician, Bishop Abel Muzorewa, and engage in "gumboot electioneering" for him, as The Economist of London put it.

But the complaints against the Mugabe side are substantial. While some 16,000 of his guerrillas went into the camps prescribed by the cease-fire agreement, another 5,000 stayed in the countryside and villages — evidently to intimidate voters. The mixed commission that monitors the cease-fire has found the Mugabe forces by far its most frequent violators.

Other parties in the election, including the Patriotic Front wing headed by Joshua Nkomo, threatened to pull out unless something were done about the Mugabe people. Soames has responded with, so far, mild measures against individual violators. He has power to close the polls in whole areas of the country if intimidation persists. But he obviously does not want to do something that would put in question the whole object of the exercise: an election with international legitimacy.

Violence

There is violence in the campaign, but much less than when the war was taking 400 lives a week. And the attitude of Rhodesia's neighbors, who supported the guerrillas, gives reason for hope about the election. Both Mozambique and Zambia have reopened their borders, and their governments have made clear their urgent desire for the economic benefits of relationships with a stable Zimbabwe.

The other day a leading Rhodesian economist, Edward Cross, visited MIT and gave a glimpse of what that beautiful and productive country could mean to southern Africa. For the new Zimbabwe, he said, relations with Zambia and Mozambique would be "of overriding importance." Zimbabwe would have grain and beef and manufactured products to spare. He was confident, he said, that its leaders would be "pragmatic."

Can it work? Can the British somehow maneuver the election through the opposing threats to its legitimacy? A ranking British official answered: "Yes — just, I think."

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Cornering Market on Silliness

By George F. Will

WASHINGTON — Jerry ("Protect the Earth, Serve the People, Explore the Universe") Brown is backstage at a rock concert-cum-fund-raiser, boasting to a reporter for New York magazine: "My T-shirts sold out at nine o'clock!" That's not the sort of mystical thought we expect to emanate from the governor's spouse, but, then, Helen Reddy has warned us.

Helen ("I am woman, hear me roar") Reddy, pop singer and Brown's chum, says: "I'm much more mystical than he is. I believe in reincarnation and he doesn't." Well, no one's perfect. And almost nothing made in the United States is even adequate, according to Jeff Wald.

Wald is Reddy's spouse and Brown's advocate: "Our technology, our products aren't as good any more. Helen and I have five cars; all of them are foreign. We have 19 TV sets; 18 are foreign and the American one breaks down all the time. We need someone addressing these issues." Welcome to the Age of Limits.

New York magazine says that when Brown sent one of his spiritual advisers to a conference on prison reform, the adviser, when it came time to speak, said four words: "We are all prisoners." At about this point we are supposed to murmur: Brown is sooooo silly.

But at this point there is still ringing in my ears Edward Kennedy's call (in his Georgetown speech) for an "economic bill of rights for women." And at Dartmouth, Andrew Young has told the students that "for almost every problem we have today, I think we are to blame more than the Russians." We and NATO, which Young condemns for "institutionalizing the cold war" and "insulating the United States from the Soviet Union."

Since mid-November, the administration has been trying to negotiate the establishment of an "appropriate" commission of inquiry to placate the Iranian terrorists. The probable end of the hostage drama was prefigured in the beginning. It has been, from the start, theater, pointing toward farce.

From the start, the United States has avoided doing anything that would seriously inconvenience Iran.

It remains for the administration to define the "appropriateness" of a commission of inquiry that can have but one purpose, that of injuring the United States for the pleasure of terrorists. But there is in the administration's current approach at least a coming-to-terms with the consequences of choices already made. It has been clear since mid-November that the U.S. policy of passivity would mean that the hostages would come home only if and when and how Iran wanted to send them home.

It is understandable that President Carter is not eager to debate with critics of the policies that reduced the United States to dictating with terrorists about an "appropriate" commission to further embarrass the United States. But the United States conducted a presidential campaign in 1964, with a Civil War ranging across the landscape. It is odd to hear that the current dictating is a matter of such delicacy that Carter can't talk as a candidate about anything, and his challengers should not talk about the policies that are supposed to have made presidential speechlessness a national necessity.

On the night of the 100th day of the hostage drama, the anchorman on ABC's late-night "America Held Hostage" show said that he would now talk with a "colleague" in Moscow. The "colleague" was not, as you might imagine, an ABC correspondent in Moscow. Rather, he was an employee of the broadcast division of Moscow's propaganda apparatus.

In response to gentle questions from the ABC anchorman, this Soviet civil servant — this "journalist" in a Soviet Union that has no journalists — delivered the party line about how Soviet troops will leave Afghanistan when the Afghan government invites the troops to leave. The "journalist" was too prudent to admit, and his ABC "colleague" was too polite to say, that the current Afghan leader, because he has when the Russians murdered his predecessor and so, might be timid about inviting the Russians to leave.

A few years ago, there was a tempest in Washington because some congressional liberals thought the U.S. government was not being liberal enough regarding visits by "trade union leaders" from the Soviet Union. Of course, there is no such thing as a Soviet "trade union" leader. But, then, there can be no such thing as an "appropriate" commission of inquiry from, or a Soviet "colleague" of U.S. journalists.

What has all this to do with Jerry Brown? Only this: He has not cornered the market on silliness.

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EC Scrutinizing Subsidies

By Paul Lewis
IS, Feb. 18 (NYT) — A dozen international giants are threatened with the loss of tens of millions of dollars of investment subsidies from the European Community as the Commission begins a new campaign to force governments to disclose subsidies. The Commission, which has the right to investigate subsidies, is not yet in a position to do so, but it is expected to begin its work in the next few months. The Commission's new campaign is aimed at forcing governments to disclose subsidies. The Commission, which has the right to investigate subsidies, is not yet in a position to do so, but it is expected to begin its work in the next few months. The Commission's new campaign is aimed at forcing governments to disclose subsidies.

Link of Japan Advances by Lending Rate to 7 1/4%

By Henry Scott Stokes
KYOTO, Feb. 18 (NYT) — The Japanese government today raised its discount rate by 1 percentage point to 7 1/4 percent, the central bank announced today. The move was seen as a signal that the government was prepared to take more aggressive action to curb inflation. The discount rate is the rate at which the central bank lends money to commercial banks. The move was seen as a signal that the government was prepared to take more aggressive action to curb inflation.

Toyota Motor to Restrict U.S. Sales, Raise Prices

OSAKA, Japan, Feb. 18 (Reuters) — Toyota Motor will restrict car shipments to the United States in 1980 to about the same level as last year's 610,000 vehicles and at the same time raise the U.S. retail price of its cars about 5 percent, Toyota said today. The move is part of a plan to bring order to the company's marketing in the United States to avoid trade friction with that country. The company is still considering a plan to build a car-assembly plant in the United States. However, even if Toyota should decide to proceed with the plan now, it would be two or three years before it could actually start production, he noted.

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Gradualism Unacceptable

Stop Inflation Quickly: Hayek

By James Flanagan
PALM SPRINGS, Calif. (LAT) — Friedrich Hayek, whose outlook is as gloomy as his disposition is sunny, believes the United States will have a depression before it can end the terrible inflation gripping the economy. On the other hand, Mr. Hayek, an 80-year-old Nobel Prize-winning economist, believes that if inflation gets to a 20-percent annual rate — it hit 13.3 percent last year — the government will step in with wage and price controls. "Instead of an open inflation which you can read by looking at the price index, we'll have a repressed inflation which is even worse," he said. "Instead of prices restricting consumption, it is shortages which operate." In other words, you cannot buy a thing, not because its price is too high but because it isn't there. And he sees some price controls as imminent. President Carter will have to impose controls on key consumer products soon, Mr. Hayek said, if he is to have any chance of telling the voters that he has reduced inflation. "There won't be a word of truth in it, of course, but it will serve the purpose of the election," he said. Mr. Hayek, even more than fellow Nobel Laureate Milton Friedman, is the philosopher of the free market. An economist, he believes, is neither controllable nor predictable but rather "a process which brings millions of events into coordination, which coordination never could be achieved deliberately." No coordinator, not even a government with a computer, can know all the millions of economic decisions that comprise an economy. Thus, to Mr. Hayek, all ideas of centrally planned economies appear "sheer nonsense." Philosophically a descendant of Adam Smith, capitalism's first theorist, Mr. Hayek has a reverence for the marketplace that transcends the usual ideas of economics as a dismal science. "In the hunting and gathering society," he explained, "all our efforts were directed to the known needs of known people. But we took up civilization instead, where we were able to feed so many by following abstract signals of prices in terms of which we were told how we could keep more lives going. "It is the market which enabled us to serve the needs of people whom we do not know and to keep alive 400 times as many people as we could under the hunting and gathering economy — from 10 million to 4 billion."

U.K. Authorized To Curb Fibers

BRUSSELS, Feb. 18 (UPI) — The Common Market Executive Commission authorized Britain to impose import quotas on two synthetic fibers from the United States because they are harming the British industry, a Commission spokesman said today. The U.K. government had requested permission for such measures after the community's Council of Ministers earlier this month decided there was no basis for community-wide action. Britain was authorized to limit this year's imports of U.S. polyester filament yarn to 9,053 tons, the average import volume over the last two years. The Commission noted there had been a particularly sharp and substantial increase in these imports, with U.S. sales accounting for 25.5 percent of the U.K. market in the last quarter of 1979, up from 7.1 percent in 1978. The rise in import penetration has been rapid and substantial, said Sir Roy Denman, the EEC's director for external relations. As a consequence, U.K. production had fallen and unemployment increased, he said. Britain also was authorized to limit 1980 imports from the United States of polyamide yarn for carpets to 7,500 tons, the average volume of imports over the last six months of 1979. At a time of falling consumption, the U.S. share of the U.K. market had risen to 20.7 percent in 1979 from 4.3 percent in 1976, the Commission said. But the Commission saw no reason for similar quotas on U.S.-made tufted carpets, as the U.K. market had been expanding considerably in 1979. Sir Roy said, however, a potentially serious situation might arise if the present trend continued. Italy also has requested authorization to limit imports of certain synthetic fibers from the United States, but the Commission said it has made no decision yet. **Chemical Group Worried** London, Feb. 18 (AP-DJ) — The U.K. Chemical Industries Association said it is worried by a growing trade deficit with the rest of the EEC and a potential increase in imports of U.S. products which benefit from current dollar weakness and subsidized petroleum feedstock and energy costs. A major association study of chemicals trade prospects point to a sharp reversal in the U.K. industry's several years of rapid growth and healthy trade surpluses, the association said. The industry's deficit on EEC chemicals trade rose to £126 million in 1978 from £20 million in 1970. The report says that the industry has a "large positive balance of trade with the rest of the world." But it adds that its share of the U.S. market "has declined steadily."

Business Economists Approve Fed Hike

By Isadore Barnash
NEW YORK, Feb. 18 (NYT) — Corporate economists generally approved the Federal Reserve's increase in the discount rate to 13 percent, but some expressed concern that the action might be too little and too late to be effective in reducing inflation or restraining credit. "The tightening is still there; we could fall either way," said Marina Whitman, chief economist of General Motors. She explained that the action, the first change in the discount rate since Oct. 6, did not avoid the opposing risks of either taking overly strong action or not doing enough to stunt the runaway inflation trend. "Clearly, the economy in the first quarter is coming in stronger than many thought it would," she said. "Credit is still expanding, but the horrendous increase in producer prices of finished goods of 1.6 percent in January shows that inflation is hardly being controlled." But Robert Keeton, manager of the economic research department of Procter & Gamble, said that while the Fed's action "is certainly in the right direction, that body might have raised the discount rate even higher." While economists differed sharply in their interpretation of the simultaneous increase in the discount rate and the report that wholesale prices surged 1.6 percent in January, "it is clear that the Fed is showing its concern," asserted Henry Kaufman, senior partner of Salomon Brothers. "It is also possible that the Fed wanted to ward off another attack on the dollar, and if the producer price index jump hadn't been challenged, it's likely that the effect in the money markets would have been adverse."

OECD Forecasts Zero Growth for 1980

PARIS, Feb. 18 (AP-DJ) — The oil cartel's price hike in December means that the leading industrial countries will experience zero growth in 1980, a record high combined current-account deficit of about \$65 billion, record unemployment and an inflation rate of over 10 percent, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development now forecasts. The new forecast, published today in the OECD's magazine, The Observer, only takes into account the strictly mechanical effects of the pass-through of the oil-price increases decided by the members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries at their December meeting in Caracas. The OECD emphasizes that the new forecasts, based on information compiled by Jan. 13, do not take into account any secondary effects on business or household confidence, or possible repercussions on international commodity markets; any new information — independent of the oil price increases — which might lead to a change in the forecasts for individual countries, or the 6-to-7-percent price increases announced individually by OPEC members late in January and early this month. These latest forecasts compare with predictions of a 1-percent growth and a payments deficit of \$15.5 billion in the OECD's economic outlook published late in December. Those forecasts were tentatively changed later to a growth of 0.3 percent and a payments deficit of some \$50 billion. The OECD remarks that the economic outlook published last December assumed that oil-import prices would remain unchanged from their early-November-1979 levels until the end of the year, and then increase at the same rate as OECD exported-manufactures prices — roughly 10 percent — through the course of 1980. "Under this (latest) assumption, oil prices would increase in 1980 by approximately 30 percent over 1979. (But) recent oil-price increases suggest that this increase will now be closer to 50 percent," it says.

France Reports Deficit Widened

PARIS, Feb. 18 (AP-DJ) — France's trade deficit widened sharply in January to a seasonally adjusted 4,628 billion francs (about \$1.1 billion) from 778 billion in December, the Trade Ministry reported today. On an unadjusted basis, the deterioration was even more substantial, with the account swinging into a deficit of 7,079 billion francs from December's surplus of 569 million francs and well over the 1938 billion-franc shortfall recorded in January, 1979. The ministry attributed the deterioration to the energy deficit — 9.5 billion francs, compared with 5.5 billion francs in December and 5.5 billion francs in the 1979 month. January's average price per ton of imported crude oil was 80 percent above that observed a year before.

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Soviets Accept Delay in Start Of Steel Project

From Agency Dispatches
TOKYO, Feb. 18 — The Soviet Union has agreed to a request by Nippon Steel and Aramco Inc. to postpone the Feb. 15 start date on a \$350-million steel plant contract, a Nippon Steel spokesman said today. The spokesman said the request to delay implementation was accepted last weekend by the Soviet Ministry of Metallurgy and Import Corp. Under the trilateral contract signed Dec. 17, Nippon Steel, the world's largest steel producer, and Aramco were to build a plant by the end of 1984 capable of producing 480,000 tons of sheet a year. But the contract, scheduled to have been signed Feb. 15, has been frozen by lack of approval from Washington because it included providing the Russians two sets of computers, one of the items on the U.S. embargo list announced following the Soviet military incursion into Afghanistan. Aramco was to supply technology accounting for about 20 percent of the total package. The contract consortium also includes General Electric and Honeywell. The Nippon spokesman declined to comment on whether the Soviets set a new deadline for the deal.

European Gold Markets			
	Feb. 18, 1980	Feb. 17, 1980	Feb. 16, 1980
London	448.25	447.50	447.00
Zurich	448.25	447.50	447.00
Paris (12.5 kilos)	448.25	447.50	447.00
Official morning and afternoon business for London and Paris, opening and closing prices for Zurich.			
U.S. dollars per ounce.			
Gold Options (prices in \$/oz.)			
	Feb. 18	Feb. 17	Feb. 16
60	448.25	447.50	447.00
70	448.25	447.50	447.00
80	448.25	447.50	447.00
90	448.25	447.50	447.00
100	448.25	447.50	447.00
110	448.25	447.50	447.00
120	448.25	447.50	447.00
130	448.25	447.50	447.00
140	448.25	447.50	447.00
150	448.25	447.50	447.00
160	448.25	447.50	447.00
170	448.25	447.50	447.00
180	448.25	447.50	447.00
190	448.25	447.50	447.00
200	448.25	447.50	447.00
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220	448.25	447.50	447.00
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270	448.25	447.50	447.00
280	448.25	447.50	447.00
290	448.25	447.50	447.00
300	448.25	447.50	447.00
310	448.25	447.50	447.00
320	448.25	447.50	447.00
330	448.25	447.50	447.00
340	448.25	447.50	447.00
350	448.25	447.50	447.00
360	448.25	447.50	447.00
370	448.25	447.50	447.00
380	448.25	447.50	447.00
390	448.25	447.50	447.00
400	448.25	447.50	447.00
410	448.25	447.50	447.00
420	448.25	447.50	447.00
430	448.25	447.50	447.00
440	448.25	447.50	447.00
450	448.25	447.50	447.00
460	448.25	447.50	447.00
470	448.25	447.50	447.00
480	448.25	447.50	447.00
490	448.25	447.50	447.00
500	448.25	447.50	447.00
510	448.25	447.50	447.00
520	448.25	447.50	447.00
530	448.25	447.50	447.00
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610	448.25	447.50	447.00
620	448.25	447.50	447.00
630	448.25	447.50	447.00
640	448.25	447.50	447.00
650	448.25	447.50	447.00
660	448.25	447.50	447.00
670	448.25	447.50	447.00
680	448.25	447.50	447.00
690	448.25	447.50	447.00
700	448.25	447.50	447.00
710	448.25	447.50	447.00
720	448.25	447.50	447.00
730	448.25	447.50	447.00
740	448.25	447.50	447.00
750	448.25	447.50	447.00
760	448.25	447.50	447.00
770	448.25	447.50	447.00
780	448.25	447.50	447.00
790	448.25	447.50	447.00
800	448.25	447.50	447.00
810	448.25	447.50	447.00
820	448.25	447.50	447.00
830	448.25	447.50	447.00
840	448.25	447.50	447.00
850	448.25	447.50	447.00
860	448.25	447.50	447.00
870	448.25	447.50	447.00
880	448.25	447.50	447.00
890	448.25	447.50	447.00
900	448.25	447.50	447.00
910	448.25	447.50	447.00
920	448.25	447.50	447.00
930	448.25	447.50	447.00
940	448.25	447.50	447.00
950	448.25	447.50	447.00
960	448.25	447.50	447.00
970	448.25	447.50	447.00
980	448.25	447.50	447.00
990	448.25	447.50	447.00
1000	448.25	447.50	447.00

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Notice of Dividend Payment

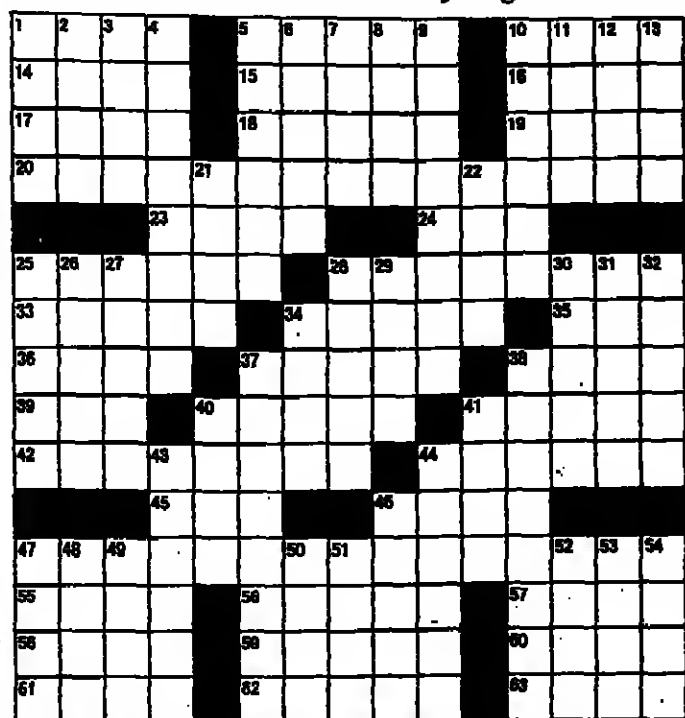
Midland Bank Trust Company (Channel Islands) Limited as Trustee of the above mentioned fund has declared a dividend of U.S. \$2.00 per Unit for the Financial Year ended 31st December, 1979, payable on the 25th February, 1980, in respect of all Units in issue on 31st December, 1979. Unit holders should send coupon No. 19 to the Trustee at 28/34 Hill Street, St. Heller, Jersey, Channel Islands. Arrangements have been made whereby holders of all Units in issue at 24th February, 1980, may reinvest the dividend paid at that date in additional Units at a purchase price equal to the Net Asset Value per Unit at 24th February, 1980. (As an indication, the Net Asset Value per Unit was \$21.28 on 10th February, 1980.) This right will terminate at the close of business on 21st March, 1980. Unit holders who desire to reinvest their dividend should advise the Trustee accordingly when presenting their coupons for payment.

Midland Bank Trust Company (Channel Islands) Limited
Dated: 14th February, 1980

International Income Fund (IIF)
Administrative Agent:
European Banking Company Limited
Trustee:
Midland Banking Trust Company (Channel Islands) Limited

CROSSWORD

By Eugene T. Maleska



- ACROSS**
- Rhyme scheme
 - Most frequent, to a statistician
 - Individuality
 - Lacquered metalware
 - "— at the office"
 - Colorado resort
 - Kind of surgeon
 - Lamp spirit
 - Old Norse poetry collection
 - Twain's fingerprint expert
 - Islands in a stream
 - Mat. time
 - Not generous
 - Race-track bet
 - Bancroft and Jackson
 - Fondant
 - Pronoun
 - An inch equals 1,000 of these
 - Golfer Julius
 - Dollar, in Durango
- DOWN**
- Over
 - Brian —, old Irish king
 - "When I was 3"
 - Ugly women
 - Powerful
 - Italian goose
 - Home-run king of 1961
 - High-altitude clouds
 - Frolics
 - Having paths, as a theater
 - Sphere
 - Street wait
 - Twain's frog's miller
 - "What's — for me?"
 - Doonee
 - Miss Fosselle
 - Two-by-two man
 - Disabled
 - Headliner
 - "I Should 1944 song
 - Spring
 - Merit
 - S-shaped curves
 - Actor Andrews
 - Greedy
 - Certain islands
 - Willow
 - St. Louis bridge
 - Island near Venice
 - Custard dessert
 - Small bites
 - Problematical
 - Greek island
 - New York ballplayer
 - Dentist's specialty
 - Juliet's betrothed
 - Name meaning "name"
 - Boon
 - Haute
 - Taro, for one
 - Topper that's a stopper
 - Weight lifter's
 - Expend
 - Meat
 - "Marvelous" one of yore
 - Ta-ta, in Rome
 - Abhor
 - Roofed lane
 - TV's Lou Grant
 - One of Carter's jobs: Abbr.
 - Buffalo's cousin
 - Mendacious person
 - Horse color
 - "— virumque cano"
 - bene
 - Despot
 - Tale

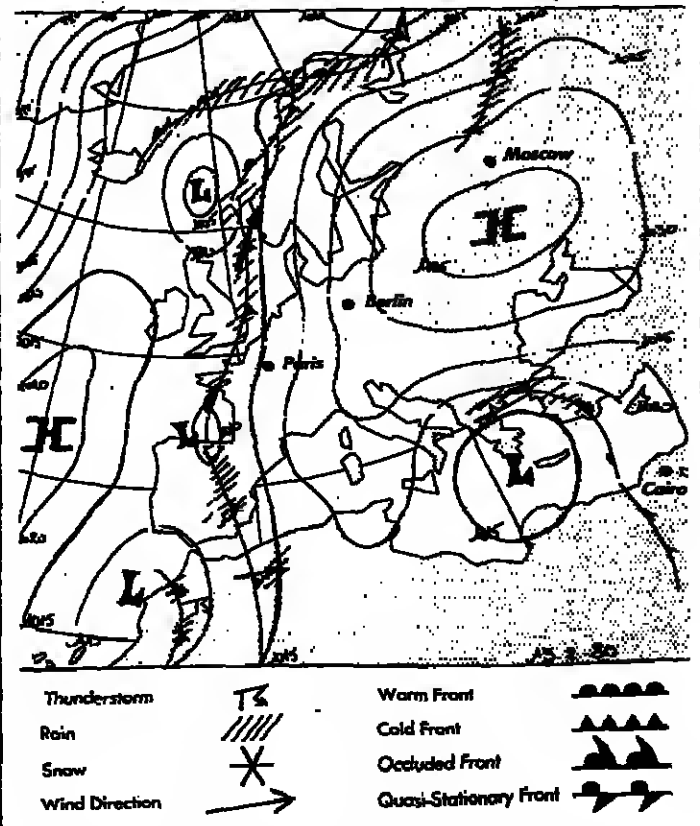
Solution to Previous Puzzle

SALAD CRAB PASTE
 JULIA ERAT
 ATRIP AMER REDO
 WIKIHAMER RATTI
 NIPA ELYSEE
 DIPPER GOLDEN
 UTAH EVEN MASTS
 BELINDA DASTIC
 SMILE SPEE DILLA
 OVALE ARNOLD
 MARVEL RARE
 ARIA ISSA HADLE
 LILLO GODES
 ZING SLOE GRATE
 ESTE TEST RITES

WEATHER

ALGARVE	C	F	OVERCAST	MADRID	C	F	OVERCAST
AMSTERDAM	14	57	Foggy	MILAN	14	57	Cloudy
ANKARA	23	73	Overcast	MILAN	14	57	Foggy
ATHENS	18	64	Overcast	MOSCOW	-18	-1	Fair
BEIRUT	16	61	Cloudy	MOSCOW	-18	-1	Fair
BELGRADE	14	57	Snow	MUNICH	-12	10	Overcast
BERLIN	10	50	Snow	MUNICH	-12	10	Fair
BRUSSELS	10	50	Cloudy	MUNICH	-12	10	Fair
BUCHAREST	23	73	Foggy	OSLO	-32	-25	Fair
BUDAPEST	37	99	Foggy	PARIS	10	50	Fair
CASABLANCA	14	57	Overcast	PARIS	10	50	Fair
COPENHAGEN	-28	-18	Foggy	ROME	15	59	Fair
COSTA DEL SOL	14	57	Overcast	ROME	15	59	Fair
DUBLIN	9	48	Rain	STOCKHOLM	5	41	Fair
EDINBURGH	4	40	Rain	STOCKHOLM	5	41	Fair
FLORENCE	12	54	Cloudy	TEL AVIV	17	63	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	4	40	Overcast	TEL AVIV	17	63	Cloudy
GENEVA	-32	-25	Snow	VIENNA	1	34	Snow
Helsinki	9	48	Cloudy	VIENNA	1	34	Snow
HOUSTON	43	109	Foggy	WASHINGTON	1	34	Fair
ISTANBUL	22	72	Fair	ZURICH	3	37	Foggy
LAS PALMAS	22	72	Fair				
LONDON	9	48	Cloudy				
LOS ANGELES	28	82	Cloudy				

Situation Forecast for Noon G.M.T. Tuesday

Alta the Elephant Returns Home
After Flight to Oklahoma Woods

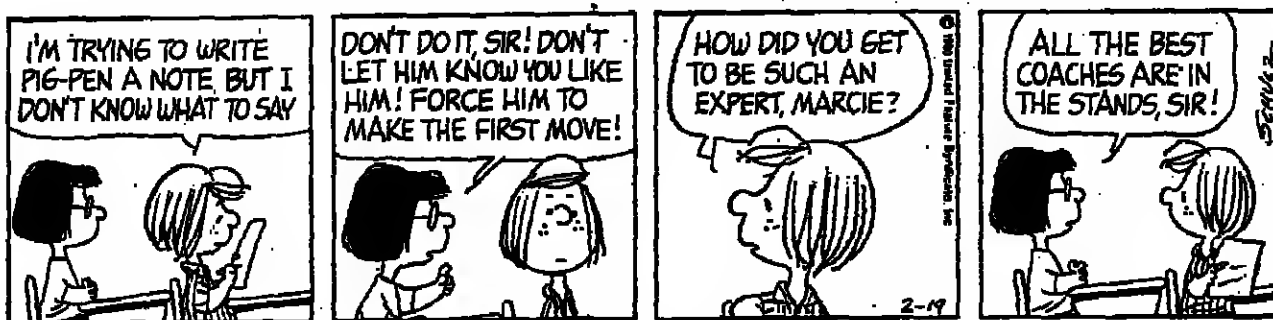
HUGO, Okla., Feb. 18 (UPI) — It took a while for circus officials to figure out how to catch young Alta the elephant, who ran away from her circus home, but the answer was obvious: Have a friend call her home.

Alta was frightened by a backfiring truck and ran away from the Carson and Barnes Circus late Friday, initiating a wide search. Every so often, an Oklahoma Highway Patrol trooper would spot her in a desolate wooded area near county roads, but each time someone tried to catch the 3-year-old female she would crash through the woods, said that he worried that the young Indian elephant would catch a cold in Oklahoma's freezing temperatures.

Late Saturday officials decided to employ the good offices of Suzie, an adult elephant and who apparently was a friend of Alta.

Mr. Bowman said when Alta saw Suzie, she "just ran right up to us."

PEANUTS



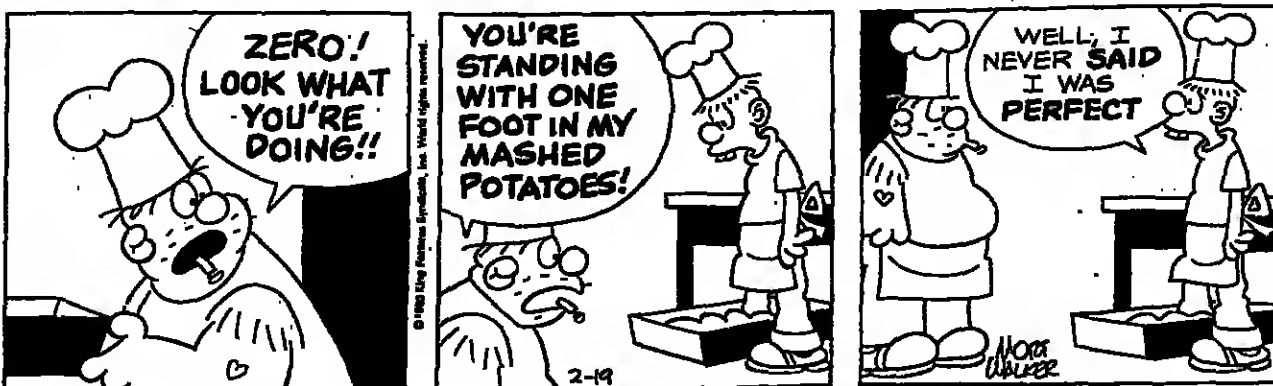
B.C.



BLONDIE



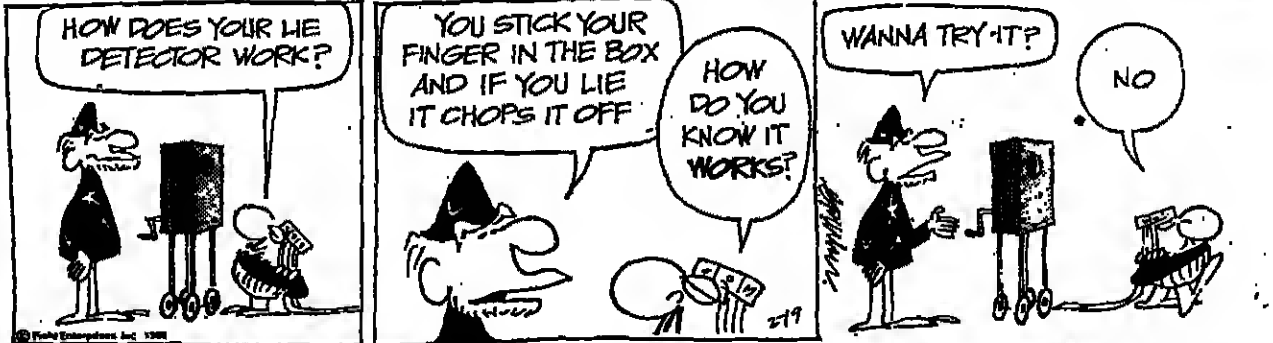
BEETLE



BAILLY



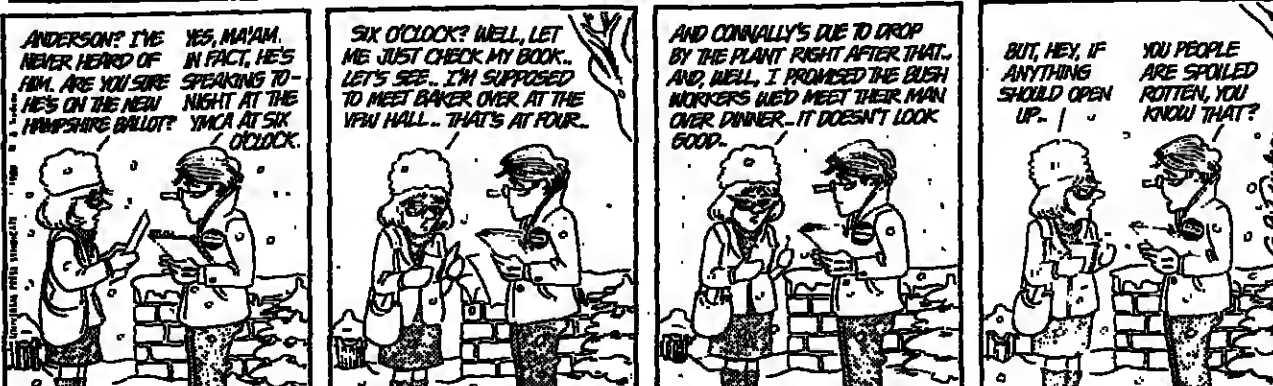
ANDY



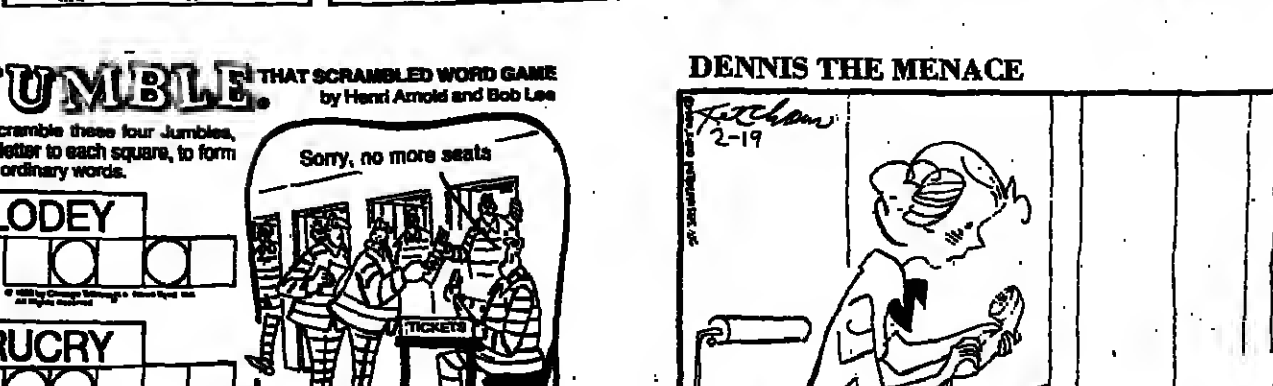
REX



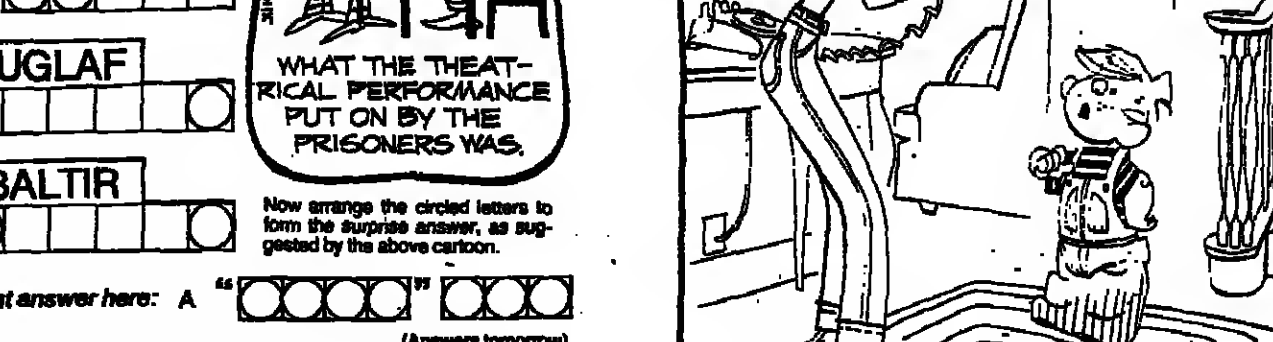
MORGAN



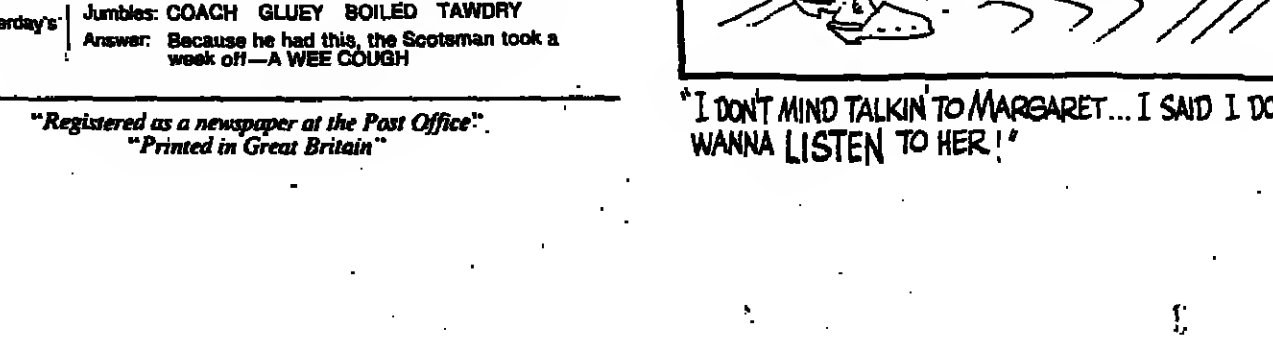
DOONESBURY



JUMBLE



DENNIS THE MENACE



BOOKS

VOICES OF DEATH

By Edwin Shneidman. Harper & Row. 206 pp. \$9.95.

ENDINGS

Death, Glorious and Otherwise, as Faced by Ten Outstanding Figures of Our Time

By Leon Prochnik. Crown. 214 pp. \$8.95.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

WHILE reading the first third or so of "Voices of Death," I wasn't at all certain I would want the counsel of its author, Edwin Shneidman, during a time of crisis. It is true that his credentials are imposing. Among other things, he is professor of thanatology at the UCLA School of Medicine, co-founder (and formerly co-director) of the Los Angeles Suicide Prevention Center, and founder-president of the American Association of Suicidology.

And his aim in writing "Voices of Death" is worthy: "Just as in the 16th and 17th centuries navigators used highly prized guidebooks called routiers, or routiers, to avoid the shoals of their own journey, so I propose, we can now find ratters for our own dying. Death remains mysterious; we can scan our horizons for any possible clues that might help us avoid the rough waters in the passage of our lives toward death. Who of us would not want a personal ratter written by a friendly death pilot who had our best interests at heart?"

Shortcomings

But on paper at least, Shneidman's performance as our friendly death pilot betrays certain shortcomings. Halfway through the transcript of a young woman's account of the events leading up to an unsuccessful attempt at self-immolation, the professor interrupts to inform us somewhat anticlimactically that "the unconscious psychodynamic implications of her losing her virginity at this time — touching on her need for autonomy, revenge, grief, unconscious desire for reunion with a deceased loved one," referring to her father, "all indicate how enormously complicated behavior can be." One begins to cringe at the prospect of further interpretations of the would-be suicide's story.

At the conclusion of this and another account of failed self-destruction, the professor solemnly informs us that "these documents — warn us whom to avoid in life: rejecting fathers, hostile mothers, spiteful aunts, exploiting lovers, unloving husbands, unresponsive friends, disapproving courses, etc." To which we sigh: Nice work if you can do it. "What has happened over the last quarter-century in relation to my own thoughts about suicide notes has unconsciously mirrored some aspects of this dialectical process," Hegel's. First, Shneidman thought that such notes would provide the key to why their authors attempted "the death-producing deed." Then he decided they could tell him nothing. Finally he concluded that "suicide notes, by themselves, are uniformly neither bountiful nor banal, but that they definitely can have a great deal of meaning under certain circumstances, specifically when they are put into the context of the detailed life history of the individual who both wrote the note and committed the act." This thought process of his he calls "Dialectical Suicidology."

Actually such ponderous theorizing turns out to reflect only one side of Shneidman, whose earlier book, "Deaths of Man," was nominated

for the 1973 National Book Award in Science. Later on in "Voices of Death," where he reproduces transcripts of his dialogues with terminally ill patients and with the grieving parents of a murder victim, he reveals himself to be an effective and sympathetic counselor to people experiencing various crises connected with death.

Still, the real point of his little book is to offer us letters, diaries, and other personal documents produced by people facing death, and these testimonies rarely fail to tell us far more than Shneidman can. For all his good intentions, he would have been wiser to let them speak for themselves, instead of surrounding them with his elephantine theories and his mind-boggling jargon.

Tragic Extensions

This is the key to the success of Leon Prochnik's "Endings: Death, Glorious and Otherwise, as Faced by Ten Outstanding Figures of Our Time." Prochnik, a playwright and screenwriter who immigrated to the United States from Poland at the start of World War II, doesn't comment explicitly on the demise of Sigmund Freud, Harry Houdini, Robert Falcon Scott (the Antarctic explorer), Isidor Feinstein Bond, Mussolini, Zeldy Fitzgerald, James Forrestal, Yukio Mishima, Dyla, Thomas and Malcolm X. But part of what makes these deaths so compelling to read about here is that Prochnik's hands they have been shaped as if they were tragic extensions of the lives that preceded them. Thus the fatal injury the Houdini sustained when an "admirer" punched him in the stomach, presented as one more trap from which the magician felt compelled to contrive an escape. And James Forrestal's suicide is delicately but ineluctably connected to his estrangement from his mother.

One can hear Shneidman drawing from these examples the conclusion he arrives at in his own book: "A good death — synchronizing with your own particular needs and desires — is tailor-made so that it is meaningful for you. A good death for you is one in which the 'hand' of your way of dying slips easily into the 'glove' of your death." He concludes: "It is 'ego-syntonic' — it fits you." Prochnik's able hands, such a theory needs no articulation. Death speaks for itself.

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt is the staff of The New York Times.

\$1.23 Million Paid For Diamond Ring

ST. MORITZ, Switzerland, Feb. 18 (UPI) — A 21.54-carat diamond was sold for 2 million Swiss francs (\$1.23 million) at Sotheby's auction here, the firm said yesterday.

The diamond ring by Harry Winston was bought by an unidentified Geneva dealer for \$300,000 more than its resale estimate. Sotheby's said that the three-day sale, which ended Saturday, fetched a total of \$8.6 million.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

FOR most players, small-spot cards tend to be a nuisance — a phrase that does not repay careful study, as Lewis Carroll pointed out. The difference between the four of trumps and the two of trumps, for example, may on rare occasions be significant for the defense in signaling, but seems irrelevant in a trick-taking sense. But once in a lifetime, a player who makes this assumption may pay a heavy price.

It is hard not to feel sympathy for West on the diagrammed deal. He became the goat in the post-mortem for exactly this reason.

The bidding was not totally orthodox. The North hand falls far short of the classical definition of a weak two-bid — a strong six-card suit with little side strength — but some players like to try such experiments. South's decision to play in spades rather than hearts was also slightly odd.

He might have had previous experience of his partner's weak two-bids; his right-hand opponent might have betrayed some slight surprise on hearing hearts bid, or he

might have felt that the partnership prospect would be improved if he had charge of the play.

The opening lead was the diamond ace, and West continued to suit to the hope that his partner could ruff. From his angle, South queen could well have been a lead card. South finessed dummy's ace successfully, and threw a heart from his hand.

There was some temptation to play the diamond king, but East had played high-low in that suit and was therefore likely to ruff. South led a trump to his ace, and West made a fatal error: He followed suit with the deuce.

Trumps were continued, and West won the third-round with the queen and returned the eight. South won and the position was now this:

Judging the situation perfectly thanks to the clues from early play, South led his three club winners. West was welcome to ruff for he would have to lead a diamond. West tried to avoid the ruff by throwing a diamond, but South settled the issue by leading a spade three.

West had to win and lead diamonds, allowing South to take the marked finesse and discard both remaining hearts. Too late, West found that he could have beaten the contract by saving his spade deal to prevent the end play.

NORTH (D)			
♠	♠	♠	♠
♣	♣	♣	♣
♦	♦	♦	♦
♥	♥	♥	♥
WEST			
♠	♠	♠	♠
♣	♣	♣	♣
♦	♦	♦	♦
♥	♥	♥	♥
EAST			
♠	♠	♠	♠
♣	♣	♣	♣
♦	♦	♦	♦
♥	♥	♥	♥

East and West were vulnerable. The bidding:

North	East	South	West
2♠	Pass	4♠	Pass
Pass	Pass	4♠	Pass

West led the diamond ace.

Art Buchwald

The Good Old Days
Of World War III

WASHINGTON — There is entirely too much talk about going to war these days. Strangers have been asking me lately, "Do you think there is going to be a war?" in the same tone they used not long ago to inquire if I thought there was going to be a recession.

I don't have any idea if there is going to be a war or not. But if there is not, it's not going to be like any other war we've ever seen.

The war we keep talking about these days has to do with nuclear power and, therefore, it probably isn't going to live up to the nostalgia we all seem to have for World War II.

Before everybody gets too excited about us getting into another world war, I believe they should at least know what one could be like.



Buchwald

"Hello. Give me Bob Hope. Bob, how would you like to do a show for our troops in Yemen this Christmas?"

BBBAAARROOOOOMMM!

"Never mind, Bob — there is no Yemen."

"Frank, I just wrote this great World War III song with Jimmy, Listen, Ivan, you SOB Ivan don't mess with me. You may throw your weight around, but we will get up off the ground, Ivan."

BBBAAARROOOOOMMM!

"Mrs. Miniver, I know this will be tough to take, but your son and husband were lost at sea. It's harder for those of us on the home front."

BBBAAARROOOOOMMM!

"Elrod, I want you to know that all of us here at Four Corners are proud that you are going off to

Mammoth Remains

MOSCOW (AP) — Soviet scientists have reported the discovery of the fossilized remains of a herd of mammoths that lived 17,000 years ago in what is now the Belorussian Republic of the Soviet Union. Tass said that it is the first time an entire herd was found in Belorussia.

serve your country. Four Corners has always been the first to answer the bugle call when the enemy is at the door, and while we are safe and sound, there isn't a man here who wouldn't rather be in your shoes if he had the choice."

BBBAAARROOOOOMMM!

"Hi, guys. Welcome to the Stage Door Canteen. Now who is the first sailor who's going to dance with me? Come on, don't be bashful — I may be the last girl you'll see for a couple of years. Anyone here from Oklahoma?"

BBBAAARROOOOOMMM!

"And now, an important message for all Americans: Don't throw away your tin cans and scrap metal. Uncle Sam needs every bit he can get. Become a soldier on the home front, and give our boys everything they need."

BBBAAARROOOOOMMM!

"My sakes and land-a-goshen! It's George. Paw, George is home. George, let me look at you. What are all those medals for?"

BBBAAARROOOOOMMM!

"Men, here is where we are, and over there is where they are. Now we know they have tanks and machine guns. What do we not know is if they have tactical nuclear weapons. Fichtelberg, Goldberg, O'Brien, Nickopoulos and Hangdog. Your job will be to —"

BBBAAARROOOOOMMM!

"I am here today to ask everyone as a patriotic duty to buy as many war bonds as we possibly can. I have been to the front and I have seen our boys. Their morale is high and every one of you would be proud of them. I asked our brave lads what they wanted most of all and they said just keep buying war bonds so they can get home as soon as possible. Now, let's have a show of hands of those who will buy \$100 worth of bonds — I want to see a lot more hands than —"

BBBAAARROOOOOMMM!

"Oh, Lawrence, before you go, I want to have your baby."

"Yes, Lawrence, I'm sure."

"Gertrude, did you feel the earth move?"

"Yes, Lawrence, I did."

BBBAAARROOOOOMMM!

Those Dotty 'Ladies':
Hinge & Bracket

By Elaine Davenport

HORNCHURCH, England (IHT) — The theater is sold out. The audience is diverse. The curtain goes up and there, amidst the Victorian setting, two aging, old-fashioned women in elegant, long gowns are about to spend the evening making music, telling jokes and bickering with each other over life's trivialities.

The two slightly-dotty-looking eccentric ladies are known as Hinge & Bracket. The English love this peep at themselves in an atmosphere of lavender water and nostalgia — so much so that for years many of Hinge & Bracket's fans did not realize that they are, in fact, men.

"I think most everyone knows now," says Patrick Fyffe, who plays Dame Hilda Bracket, a 56-year-old soprano who trained for the opera. George Logan plays Dr. Evadne Hinge, an accomplished piano player.

But it's their millions of fans Fyffe and Logan, inexorably, Dame Hilda and Dr. Hinge. And to complement and poke fun at the nostalgic image Hinge & Bracket so expertly evoke, detailed identities have been built up for the duo.

Dame Hilda (formerly plain Hilda Nemore Bracket), for example, is of English descent. Her parents, Sir Osbert and Lady Veronica Bracket trace their ancestry to the Plantagenets, and her mother, still happily with us, lives in the charming 18th century dower house at Bracket Towers, near Bracket Basing, the main manor house being open to the public during the summer months.

Dr. Hinge, the program rattles on, comes from an old-established Scottish family. She took her doctorate at an obscure Scottish university and her first job was as assistant musical director with a touring opera company. There the two ladies met and "under some what mysterious circumstances" set up house together in the lovely Suffolk market town of Stacton Tressel.

Enchanting Roles

All this make-believe is quite overwhelming. But brought to life, the characters are enchanting. In their current show, called "An Evening of Memories," Dame Hilda skips youthfully across the stage performing light opera pieces from Gilbert and Sullivan while Dr. Hinge plays expert accompaniment. The two friends discuss their former musical achievements (they have been coaxed out of retirement, not always agreeing about dates and other facts).

"Two people planning to retire, of course, have their differences," and Hinge & Bracket are no exception, Dr. Hinge announces at one

point that what will follow is her own composition and she is proud of it. "Well, she would be, wouldn't she?" Dame Hilda smiles to the audience. But then, when Dame Hilda is reaching the climax of one of her favorite numbers, she finds that the piano has finished just before she has. Sweet revenge.

The pair adjust pearls, tuck lace handkerchiefs up sleeves, twist rings, check on wandering hairpins, make tea, and discuss their pets — Milton the budgie and the three cats, Iolanthe, Dame and Patience — "named after the opera," Dame Hilda is much given to explaining the plots, "Basically the story of Iolanthe is a battle between the fairies and the House of Lords," she says.

Offstage, Dame Hilda has become a celebrity in her own right, opening garden parties and shaking hands with old people in wheelchairs, patting babies and posing for the family albums of her loyal fans.

"I'm from a country town where there were garden fetes and celebrities to open them," says Fyffe. "The mayors always came around and she wore a hat. The microphone had a habit of cracking. You've only really got to put all that on stage because it's all real."

Acceptance

Fyffe adds, "Eccentrics just happen to be particularly acceptable if they're English. Everybody's got relatives like Dame Hilda and Dr. Hinge. They're not meant to be famous people, just two women who will probably be in the audience looking at us and not seeing themselves. They're laughing and saying 'Bless their hearts.'"

Hinge & Bracket are much praised for their attention to detail — costumes, settings, mannerisms and banter. "It's all so well observed," says one fan. "They're hilarious and so true to life. I had a schoolmistress who was just like that. And part of the fascination is that they're men."

Fyffe is very much aware of this aspect of the act. "There is always the attraction of a man dressed as a woman," he says. "It's usually funny in some respect."

The idea for Hinge & Bracket originated with Fyffe. Trained as an actor, he had worked as a female impersonator at pubs and working men's clubs. He began to tire of the same gags and audiences and had the idea of dressing up as an old soprano or contralto and finding a partner. He and Logan teamed up in 1972.

"We did three shows together," says Fyffe, "and we got so many bookings — like 12 — which was good and the top price was £25,



Dr. Hinge (George Logan), left, and Dame Hilda (Patrick Fyffe).

which was marvelous." The two old spinsters became the hit of the 1974 Edinburgh Festival. Thirty-six weeks in London's West End followed.

On Tour

They have spent the last five years touring Britain, where on 95 percent of the nights they perform, the house is sold out. They prefer to stay out of London, which has "mostly tourists to play for and is more boring than in the country," but their new agent has convinced them that their career demands that they play London again sometime this year. They have done a series on BBC radio, had a television special, recorded three records and a book is in the works.

They have also been to Australia — "We had lunch at Government House in Adelaide and they were so nice to us," says Dame Hilda. "I shall always treasure the memory of Evadne riding back afterwards. She caught her bicycle wheel in a tram track and shot all the way down to the beach!" — and hope to take Hinge & Bracket to Broadway in the next few years.

We make it a point not to talk about political things, and Hinge & Bracket don't rely on filth or coarseness," says Fyffe. "It's a sad world we live in today and I think Hinge & Bracket are successful because of their general middle of the road outlook on things."

PEOPLE: Writer Details Carbo Role
In Denying Nazis A Bomb

More details have come to light about Greta Garbo's World War II intelligence activities. William Stevenson, author of "A Man Called Intrepid," detailing the wartime adventures of Canadian-born Allied intelligence chief Sir William Stephenson, wrote in the Toronto Star that Garbo, working with the director of Allied intelligence, played a role in preventing the Nazis from developing an atomic bomb.

Garbo, with highly placed contacts in Scandinavia, was used to help smuggle atomic scientist Niels Bohr out of occupied Denmark before he could unravel the atomic secret for the Nazis, the article said. Stevenson said that Garbo, now 74 and living alone in New York, was part of the stable of secret stars and celebrities recruited by Stephenson during the war. Others included David Nye, Myrna Loy and Vera Lynn. Garbo's reports from her Scandinavian contacts led to the creation of underground routes into Nazi-occupied Norway and into Denmark where Bohr was working, Stevenson said. "Garbo opened up a channel through which British atomic physicist Sir James Chadwick was able to dispatch a strong personal appeal to Professor Bohr," he wrote in the Star. "In the harsh winter of 1942, this appeal, addressed to FETTER, the code name for Bohr, from L. E. N., the code name for Stephenson's group, reached the Danish scientist. The author said the British government followed up with a second message, microscopic and hidden in a set of keys, giving Bohr details of an escape route to Stockholm where he would be protected by Garbo's Swedish contacts. From Sweden, Bohr was smuggled to Scotland aboard a toy boat. The scientist went on to play a major part in the development of the atomic bomb for the United States."

Mark Thatcher, the British prime minister's racing car driving son, has cancelled a \$23,000 contract to race in Japan in return for promoting Japanese textiles. Thatcher earlier turned down an offer of \$50,000 in backing from Paul Raymond, known as the "strip king," to help promote Raymond's magazine, "Man Only." In a terse announcement, Thatcher, 26, said he would not be driving in Japan, but instead will drive for an all-British team. When the promotional deal between Thatcher and the Japanese clothing firm Kanebo was disclosed

A Roman Catholic cardinal has become a member of the organization Rotary International, a group once denounced by the Vatican for its suspected links with the Masons. Cardinal Sebastiano Baggio, once considered a possible papal candidate, was accepted into the organization at a Rome banquet marking the 75th anniversary of its presence in Italy. Baggio is president of the Vatican's Congregation of Bishops, the congregation that denounced Rotary International in 1929 and forbade priests to become members. Relations between the church and Rotary International improved during the Second Vatican Council, which ended in 1965, and that year a group of Rotarians was received in private audience by Pope Paul VI. Meanwhile, Pope John Paul II is at his summer palace at Castel Gandolfo on the Alban Hills near Rome for two days of rest. The Vatican said the pope planned to return to Rome in time for his weekly general audience tomorrow.

The estranged wife of Henry Ford 2d has slapped a former friend with a \$10-million slander suit. Cristoforo Ford, a European socialite, is alleged to be telling acquaintances that Mrs. Ford was "committing the crime of blackmail" against Ford in their divorce proceedings. The divorce trial of Mrs. Ford and the Ford Motor Co. chairman begins today in Detroit and is expected to last a month.

Philippine Foreign Minister Carlos Romulo, 81, underwent a successful gall bladder operation. Doctors said, however, it would take a week before he is fully out of danger. "Planiest Jose Romulo, who has been in ill health in recent years, has been ordered by his physician to take 'an extended sabbatical,'" Romulo, 84, is in an Inglewood, Calif., hospital.

—SAMUEL JUSTICE

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